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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

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Date of Sailing.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.					
16th	Jan	MARMORA	10500	...	...
23rd	"	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th	"	PERSIA	7951	...	...
6th	Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th	"	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
20th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th	Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	...	...
13th	"	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th	"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th	"	ARABIA	7903	...	...
*31st	"	"BRITANNIA"	6525	...	...
3rd	Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
10th	"	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th	"	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st	May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th	"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd	"	EGYPT	7912	...	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles	Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
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Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

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PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
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BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	25th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 18th Jan.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 21st Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Sat. 16th Jan.	6 a.m.	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 17th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Báretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75 to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Subject to alterations.

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Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	4th Feb
KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	15th Feb
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
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Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

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Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
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Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
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Peking
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Shanghai
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Tientsin
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDO

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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W. A. M. LATTEY,
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BOMBAY RACES—1908.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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GOLF BALL MAKERS,
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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and certain means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond [illegible], [illegible] Square, Leeds, W.C., or of Agents [illegible] Price [illegible] Post Free.

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

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CODES: OWN & A B C 5TH EDITION.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "BANCA," from LONDON and ANTWERP are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whitwell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW, in conjunction with the Horse Show, will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1909. For prospectus and other particulars apply to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

THE FOLLOWING FOUR ONE THOUSAND RUPEE CURRENCY NOTES have been stolen from the pocket of our man while he was standing at the counter of the Bank of Bombay at noon on the 9th Instant. We therefore caution the public not to deal with them and to inform Messrs. H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED and Co., of 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, in case they are traced. The informant will be REWARDED.

B S A / 23	54957 ...	Rs. 1,000
M A / 82	85530 ...	„ 1,000
„	98614 ...	„ 1,000
„	78770 ...	„ 1,000

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers of the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1909, at 3 p.m. (1) to receive the Report of the Directors; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58; (3) to fill by election under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of 3 Directors to fill the vacancies caused by those retiring by Rotation should send in their votes for registration so as to reach this office 2 clear days before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd December, 1908.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board :—

*Dr. C. Banks	Mr. J. McCann
Mr. L. F. Berkeley	*Mr. J. T. R. Stark
Rai R. L. Chandra Bahadoor	*Mr. H. W. Stevens
	Mr. H. M. Stowell
Mr. A. W. Foord	Mr. A. P. Whittenberry
Mr. C. Hodgen	Mr. A. H. Wilsone

* Directors retiring by rotation.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February 1909, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1909.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 22ND ECEMBER 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings, Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

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Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

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BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LAST EXHIBITION OF
THE OLYMPIC GAMES
AND
THE MARATHON RACES.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
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THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE!!

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In the Presence of the
SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

Here we have a very interesting subject dealing with Turkey and comprising the following pictures :—
The gate of the Imperial Palace.
The troops keeping order and the crowd.
The Sultan driving to the Mosque with his Suite.
The woman of the Imperial Harem driving to the Mosque.
The celebrated Mosque Hamidie.
The Sultan Abdul-Hamid leaving the Mosque and returning to the Palace.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.
A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

ILLUSTRATED CONCERT.

EVENING CONCERT.
ILLUSTRATED BY LANTERN SLIDES.
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
WODEHOUSE ROAD.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH. 1909,
AT 9-30 P. M.
TICKETS.—Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Can be had at the Door.
PROGRAMMES, Price 2 Annas.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1.—Song......Love's Old Sweet Song......(Illustrated.)
MRS. SHANKS.
2.—Song......The Death of Nelson......(Illustrated.)
MR. H. COMFORT.
3.—Piano Solo...Fantasie Impromptu...Chopin.
MRS. BEN HICK.
4.—Song......In Old Madrid......(Illustrated.)
MR. B. GILLETT.
5.—Cornet Solo...The Lost Chord...(Illustrated.)
MR. RHENIUS.
6—Song......Kathleen Mavourneen......(Illustrated.)
MRS. VALENTINI.
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.
PART II.
1. Recitation...The Matinee Hat ......
MISS RUSSELL.
2. Violin Solo...Rondo ...... Beriot.
MRS. PORTLOCK.
3. Song ......Fiddle and I ......(Illustrated.)
MR. SAUNDERS.
4. Song ......Robin Adair ......(Illustrated.)
MISS SPENCE.
5. Song ......Nazareth ......(Illustrated.)
MR. B. GILLETT.
GOOD SAVE THE KING.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
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14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
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Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 658, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay) where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—ONE GENT'S BICYCLE, B. S. A. frame and fittings, practically new, Rs. 100. Offers considered. Also HALF PLATE CAMERA, complete with 3 dark Slides, book form. Apply Box No. 961, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A PERAMBULATOR, in Good order. Cost Rs. 65. First reasonable offer accepted. Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas, Patent Aphiscides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and comforts of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Broad new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Mazagon.—TERM BEGINS on MONDAY, January 18th, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, ("Boys' and Girls'"), RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, 15th, January, at 10-30 A.M. Applications for admission will be received by the HEAD MASTER and the SISTER-IN-CHARGE, from this date.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an ASSISTANT MASTER, European, Graduate or Certificated. Resident. From Rs. 130. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 944, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
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88 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MADRASI CARPENTERS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 15th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Punjab Bank, valuable teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, office and bedroom furniture made by Madrassi Carpenters, consisting of sliding, dining table and chairs mirrored sideboard and dinner waggons, drawingroom suites of sofas, and chairs lined silk tapestry and velvet, large size bevelled mirror chiffonniers and cabinets, ornament stand jardinieres, corner cabinets, hat stand, fancy teapoy, marble topped tables and teapoys, new designed single and double bedstead, bevelled mirror single and double almirahs, and wardrobe, clothes press, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chests of drawers, reclining sofas, easy chairs, revolving and plain topped office tables, revolving office chairs, and bookstand, glass door book cases, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jenkins House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, just opposite Tramway Stables, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Devji Canji, Robert and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined Genoa plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, tiled top teapoys, book case, bedsteads, almiras, zoonda cupboard, separable into 5 pieces, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, ebonized Grand Cottage piano, revolving office table, marble clock, Persian carpets, engravings, Burmese carved furniture, telescope in case, ottoman, ivory inlaid chairs, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, windproof lamps, etc., the property of W. Von Koppen, Esq., Secretary to the Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Piece of Land suitable for building purposes, Versowa, near Andheri.

H. C. Suit No. 648 of 1908.
Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor
vs.
Khatizabibi, widow of Mahomed Yunas Coor.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property, on SUNDAY, the 17th Instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All those oarts called Waree Chora Bhag, Waree Palkhie, Waree Parsee, Waree Bunder Waree, now consolidated into one lot and forming Waree or oart in Versowa, to the east side of the road leading to the Bazar in the Sub-district of Salsette in the District of Thana, registered and admeasuring in the Books of the Collector for Versowa under numbers and admeasurements as follows :—

				acres	Gunthas
Waree Chora Bhag	No. 69	Sub No.	2	1	29
Waree Palkhie	„ 70	„	2	2	12½
Waree Parsee	„ 76	„	5	1	12½
Waree Bunder	„ 71	„	1 & 2	0	5¾

Containing in all by admeasurement 5 acres 19¾ Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East partly by the Oart of Miya vallud Shaik Alli Vandulkar, partly by the Oart of Bhasker Muccoondji, and partly by the Oart of Kutchoo Munji and on or towards the West by public road leading to Village Bazar, on or towards the South by the Oart of Kumbla Buchacha and on or towards the North partly by the Oart of Meherally Ruttonsey, partly by the Oart of Jao Pai and the Road, belonging to this Oart and leading to the Village Bazar, and is now and was formerly in the occupation of Bapoo Saheb vullud Bundoo Maya Dalas as cultivator on Lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as large cupboard with pigeonhole, suitable for office, large size sideboard, writing, dressing and washhand tables, almira, chest-of-drawer, large size English-made safe by John Port.

A lot of old China round jars with covers, white and blue flower vases, teapots, blackwood carved chairs, teapoys, chiffonniers.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
1 6 H. P. Single Cylinder Vauxhall motor car, chain driven, to seat 2 persons with hood, lamps, etc., in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kandewadi, in Pattakwadi Oart, Girgaum,

Under instructions from Messrs. Lalubhai Natuchand and Motilal Lalubhai, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Ishwardas Ichharam and Vithaldas Ichharam, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY the 31st day of January, 1909, the property described in the following particulars :—

Firstly:—All that piece of land with the dwelling-house thereon situate at Kandewadi in the Pattakwadi Oart in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 654 square yards and bounded on the East by the house standing in the name of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Baronet and occupied by the family of the late Bhaskar Pandurang, brother of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, the house of Narayen Gowraji, and the property of Raghunath Ganesh, on the West by a Gully or passage equally belonging to and being used by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Atmaram Vinayak Parker and beyond that by the property of Bohra Ibrahim Nuruddin, on the North by the property of Atmaram Vinayak Parker and on the South by the Kandewadi Lane bearing the Collector of Assessment Ward D Nos. 899—895 (1) and Street Nos. 52, 54, 56 and the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 531, New No. 2584, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7823.

Secondly:—All the undivided share of the said Ishwardas Itcharam and Vithaldas Itcharam in all that piece of land situate in the said oart admeasuring 96 6-9 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, on the North by the property of Atmaram Vinaek Patker, on the West by the property of Bhora Ibrahim Nuruddin and on the South by Kandewadi Lane bearing the Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 895 (1), 899 and Street Nos. 52,54,56 and the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 581, New No. 2583, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7822.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal, Mody and Runchordas, Solicitors to the mortgagees, at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansion," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station and opposite the West View, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, whatnots, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, meatsafe, drawingroom sofas, cane chair, Hyderabad carpets, Ditmar's telescopic hall and hanging lamps, fancy curtains, iron double bedsteads, chest-of-drawers with glass attached, single mirror door almirahs, screen, rich glass and porcelainware, one ebonized iron frame piano by Soundy & Co. in very good order, made to order, office table, choice garden flowerpots, etc., etc., the property of W. H. May, Esq., R. N., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Immoveable Property at Mastan Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 300 of 1895.

Kazi Ali Miya bin Abdul Latiff and another .... Plaintiffs

Vs.

Kazi Esmail bin Mahomed Miya and another .... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Sulleman, one of the receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made herein on the 18th day of October, 1907, as amended by the Court's order, dated 14th February, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 15th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Street formerly called Hoojria Street and now called Mastan Tank Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4955, New No. 11176, Old Survey No. 22499 and New Survey No 3889, formerly Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 53, and now under E Ward No. 646, Street Nos. 6 and 8, containing by admeasurement 66 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Khoja Ebrahimbhoy Laljee and now that of Memon Siddick Aboo, on the west by the house of Ruttonbai and Mithabai, on the north by the said Hoojeria Street, or Mastan Tank Road, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjisha and Soonderdass, at their Office at Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Caroll Road, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Road Station.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bomanji Dhanjibhoy Lavangia and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Bezonji Dhanjibhoy Ghadialee, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 in the afternoon (S.T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Caroll Road, opposite to B. B. & C. I. Railway's Elphinstone Road Station, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts, and forming a portion of the land buildings Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39-706-7-8-15, New Nos. A11913,11914, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3-2631, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2488 (1), and Street No. 184, and being two compartments, bounded on the east by the said Caroll Road, on the west by the property of , on the north by the property or S. S. Battlewalla, and on the south by the property of Marvan Moondigar and Gustasp Moondigar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys, to the Mortgagee, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS to secure Genuine Old China and Old Curiosities in Ivory, Jade, Embroidery and other Works of Arts.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), on account of the concerned, a collection of old valuable Chinese porcelain and rare works of arts consisting of Kang-he vases, bowls, plate, Keen-lung vases, jars, bottles, flower-holders, incence burners, ginger jars, blue and white plates, bowls in coral decoration, blue and brown bottles, Nankin flower-holders, beakers, satsuma vases, powdered blue cups, vases, blan-de china-spoons, flower-holders, grass marked three colored plates, including costly specimens of jade carvings painted ivory, ivory netsukes, valuable jade snuff bottles, rare teleeban paintings, brass and bronze articles, embroidered sleeves, collars, teapoy covers, etc.

The goods will be on view four days previous to sale from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

Catalogues on application.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unservicable Stores, at the Tramway's Company's Stable at Colaba.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of rubbish iron, empty oil casks, and drums, weather frames, gunny bags, horsehair, bamboo ladders, empty paint pots and tins, corrugated iron sheets, wooden pieces, pinewood boxes and cement casks, leather pieces, iron plate, chimneys, horse brushes, coirhand rubbers, curry combs, cast iron rain water pipes and shoes. A lot of cast iron road points, and old curved girder rails, single and double horse tram-cars without seats and axels, wheels, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
6 useful horses going in harness.

By order of Mr. Pestonji Nowroji Dubash and on account and risk of Mahomed Yusuf :—

1 electroplated bicycle wheels new victoria with state lamps and poles complete. The carriage can be seen at any time at Mr. P. N. Dubash's Workshop, near Parbati Building, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned valuable immoveable property, belonging to the estate of Thakar Dayal Khimji, deceased, by order of Bai Javeryaboo, widow of the said Dayal Khimji, Vithaldas Narandas and Valubhdas Tulsidas, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Dayal Khimji, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1083 square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 47, and now under Ward No. 2986, and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, situate lying and being on the westside of the Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji, on or towards the North partly by the Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji and partly by the Dharamshalla of Bhower Caste and on or towards the South by the Dharamshalla of Mochi (shoemaker) community which said premises are in the occupation of the said Javeryaboo, widow of Dayal Khimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the said executors, at their Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg; Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta; Madras. Rangoon. Colombo Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lumpor Bangkok. Batavia. Sourabaya. Manilla. Cebu (Philippines). Hongkong.

Foochow Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt, Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

The Cake-making of to-day

is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—the SURE Raising Powder.

And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour' with eight parts ordinary flour, and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of texture and flavour. 'Paisley Flour' is made by BROWN & POLSON.

Many interesting recipes in every tin.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain T. Siqueland will sail to-day for Singapore, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Visigotk 2,613 tons Captain W. Rule, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain E. W. Manship sailed yesterday for Hamburg, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. McCabe as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Lane steamer, Prasident 2,086 tons, Captain H. Muhlbaner sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson ....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan 14

Aynthia.........694 Curtis......S'pore 16-1 F F C & Co
Arcadia ....3574 Hayward...................P & O Co
Bahadur ....2936 Gubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Braad ....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Badaum .... 2949 Owen ....K Nixon & Co
Concella ....2022 House ....R A Willis
Cintra ....1917 ...Kaselvurn.......... M M & Co
Calcdonia 3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverest...2440 Urquhart ....T Morrison & Co
Galavale......244 Scoary...... ....Cory Brothers Co
Inc orva ......2572 Nicholas ....T Morrison & Co
Istrar...............2979 Jacob...............T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser ....K N & Co
Linga......957 Rothwell ....M M & Co
Madura...1273 Dickvimson ....M M & Co
Marmora....5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin ....M M & Co
Persia.........4198 Haughton......London ....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Queda ....944 Coope ....M M & Co
Shah Najam ......2751 Foster...............Shah S N Co
Strathaven 2830 ....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singu......1912 Murison ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strothgarry...2840 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Vas'gath ......2613 Rule ....T M & Co
Vavala......2164 Feuvre.....................................M M & Co
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson.......................T Jeewandas
Wearmouth......2340 ...Catto..............The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Culna	3963	Maclachlau	A'werp	20-1	M M & Co
C & R Prome	2299	Mason	A'werp	26-1	K N & Co
D & E Clan Macdougall	2975	Twilling	Chittagong	16-1	F Muir & Co
F Itaura	3363	Tucker	N F	16-1	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1109	Gore	P Gulf	21-1	B & P S N Co
M Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co
N Prasident	2086	Muhlbaner	Rangoon	14-1	A Strandes
O Kilchalton	2418	Higgins	A'werp	23-1	W & A G & Co
P Yebashi Maru	2992		Koba	17-1	Kon N Y Kuisba

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia...... ... 4081 Hamilton.........Liverpool 27-1 W & A Graham & Co
2 Scindia ...3253 Kelso ....Liverpool ....15-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino ...2684 Maganzini...Genoa 15-1 Florio and R S N Co
4 Ischia...2481 Shanghai Bels ts 17-1 F & R S N Co
5 Caithness......2222 Taylor......Rotterdam... ..23-1 W & A G & Co
6 Mortlake...1737 Batten ... ..N F T Morrison & Co
7 Bohemia ......2305 Dabeevich ......Trieste ..16-1 A L S N Co
8 Ailsacraij ..2166 Moody...N F......S. Hoosain & Co
9 Lindenfels .....3525 Kenneweg ......Karachi 16-1 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Delta 4780 Snow Shanghai 3-2 P & O S N Co
12 Bavca......3794 Benton ...Japan 25-1......P & O Co
15 Bardistan...2500 Davies ...Hull 18-1......M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati 524 Mahomed Mangalore 15-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani......552 Shamsudin..B'na2ar 16-1 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Hydra... ...830 Soquebad...Singapore...15-1 F F C & Co

H W V D

Linga......951 Rothwell ....Karachi 15-1 M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf, &c
	Dido s	Runton	Hull, via K'chi
	Clydesdale s	Manship	Hamburg
	Visigoth s	Rule	Calcutta
	Prasident s	Muhlbaner	Rangoon

The Steamer Hydra, Siqueland for Singapore, &c. obtained per portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer* Britannia, for China &c.
„ Itaura, for Calcutta, &c.
* (To arrive).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer China with the outward Mails of the 8th instant passed Suez at 5 a.m. on Thursday the 14th January.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is expected here on the 20th instant.

The same Co's steamer Africa from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here on the 19th instant morning.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
12	Dunera	Calcutta
12	Virawa	Bombay
12	Palamcotta	Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		Names	From
10	Alavi	H F Hill	Bombay
	Hatumet	J Peters	Bombay
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Nairn	E Lassen	Madras
	Jelunga	F G Guninghame	London
	Thornbeck	W Shutten	Bombay
11	Dunerie	W C Dent	Cape
	Lismore	G Lumsden	Karachi
	Trantenfels	A Fischbeck	Antwerp
	DEPARTURES.		
12	Lawada	C H Lane	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 368 bales cotton-waste and fly, H E Bode and Sons ; 209 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 46 bales wool, N Goculdas.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—18 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy ; 19 bales hides and skins, Khan and Khan ; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1 bale carpets S J Sellery and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—990 cwts poppyseed, 3,450 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—1,112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Iran s—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 1,980 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bardistan s—2,010 cwts cottonseed, W Bechor ; 2,100 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Kilchaltan s—8,100 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 300 bales cotton, fly C. Heerji and Co ; 2,032 cwts. Gingellyseed, Worman and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,362 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 cwts. tallow, H. A. Oomer; 630 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,020 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co 501 cwts. Myraballams, G. M. Merchant and Co ; 508 cwts. Myraballams W. Bechar; 330 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Goddum and Co ; 3 bales cotton fly S Bhimjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—570 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR PORTSAID. (For Orders)

Prome s—54,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Caithness s—60,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Britannia s—240 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 12 cases opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Britannia s—600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 1,050 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co; 1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,075 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 320 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—4,750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Dinshow D Curramo and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 5,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 1,100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 600 bales cotton, Sorabjie Framjie and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Banca s—4 cases condiments Dinshow M Wadia and Co

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd Jan on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	†2,23,000	3,00,000	7,000	5,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	126	169	4	239
For previous weeks of half-year	....	....	....	....
Total for 1 week	2,23,000	3,00,000	7,000	5,30,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	2,19,017	3,78,074	74,557	6,71,648
Per mile of Ry do.	124	213	42	379
Total to corspg date do.	2,19,017	3,78,074	74,557	6,71,648

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,41,648
Do. to date .... „ 1,41,648

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Dec. on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,500	2,900	30	5,430
Or per mile of Railway	18	21	...	39
For previous weeks of half-year	....	.....	...	...
Total for 1 week	2,500	2,900	30	5,430
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,964	2,952	325	5,241
Per mile of Ry. do.	20	29	3	52
Total to corspg date do.	1,964	2,952	325	5,241

Increase for the week .... Rs. 189
Increase to date .... Rs. 189

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd Jan. on 17·98 Miles open:

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	700	......	1,200
Or per mile of Railway	29	40	....	69
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	—	......	.....
Total for 1 week	500	700	....	1,200
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	546	637	3	1,186
Per mile of Ry. do.	32	37	....	69
Total to corresponding date do.	546	637	3	1,186

Increase for the week .... Rs. 14
Decrease to date .... Rs. 14

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd Jan. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	18,000	....	23,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	128	......	63
For previous weeks of half-year	....	.....	......	....
Total for 1 week	5,000	18,000	......	23,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	8,241	18,266	—1,078	25,429
Per mile of Ry. do.	58	130	—8	180
Total to corspg date do.	8,241	18,266	—1,078	25,429

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 2,429
Do to date .... Rs. 2,429

A NEW craze seems to be duelling with wax bullets. It is said that the compositions of the wax is such that the pistols can be fired with a good charge, and the bullets will not break except on hitting an object. A fencing jacket and gauntlet and a fencing mask reinforced with plate-glass over the eyes make a safe kit, but if the bullets happen to hit on the leg the owner of the leg gets a pretty sharp sting. The pistols are said to carry fifty or sixty yards with a perfectly flat trajectory, so the charges are not negligible. The danger is that it is hardly possible to be absolutely sure of the wax being always of the right consistency, and it seems probable that it is also liable to harden with age.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENNETT-RUTTONBAI.—January 14, Bennett-Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett at her son, Framjee Cowasjee Bennett's residence, Wodehouse Road, behind Tramway Stables, Colaba, Funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3-30 p.m (S.T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOME—January 10, at Coonoor, the wife of J. E. Home, Superintendent, Imperial Postal Service, of a son.

MACRAE.—January 10, at Borpukhurie Bishnath, the wife of D. J. Macrae, of a son.

PEARCE—January 7, at Birdwood, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. N. Pearce, of a son.

PORTER—January 5, at Bangalore, to the Rev. R. C. and Mrs. Porter, L.M.S., Tirupatur, a son.

MARRIAGE.

ADDYMAN—RAE—January 9, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, John Ernest Addyman, Manager, Messrs. Crompton and Co., Ld., to Muriel, daughter of George Percy Rae.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of
KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 21m.
Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h, p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, January 16.—P. and O. Steamer "Britannia," with the English mails of the 1st January, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Illustrated Concert, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Karachi, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m.

Sunday, January 17.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany, Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.

Monday, January 18.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets 6h. 23m.

Tuesday, January 19.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Justices' contested election of a Municipal Councillor, Corporation Hall, 4-40 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 24m.

Wednesday, January 20.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Orient Theatre Company Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p. m, Sun rises, 7h. 15 m., Sun sets 6h. 24m.

Thursday, January 21.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.—A general meeting of subscribers to the above Funds will be held at the Port Trust Offices at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday, January 21st, to pass the accounts for seven months ending July 31st, 1908.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement showing the attendance of patients at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during the month of December :—Attendence : male 898, female 627, male children 336, female children 228, total 2,089. Prevailing diseases : malarial fevers, hronchitis and indigestion.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the late arrival of the English Mail steamer, mails for Karachi, Baluchistan and the Persian Gulf per s. s. "Linga" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p. m. to-day (15th instant) instead of yesterday (14th instant). A supplemental mail will also be made up and despatched at 5-45 a. m. to-morrow (16th idem.)

FATAL BURNS.—A little girl, named Bhikabai, aged four, residing in Kala Chowky Road with her father, who is a mill operative, was removed on Tuesday to the J. J. Hospital suffering from burns about the face and body. The girl, it appears, took a lamp during her mother's absence which it exploded. The child died on Wednesday in the hospital.

DIED OF EXHAUSTION.—An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body of one Sukharam Fakira, a quarry labourer, who died on Monday last. It appeared that the deceased had a quarrel with another stone mason, Dhondu Mahadu, on the date of his death, who after the quarrel went to sleep and died. The deceased was an inveterate ganja smoker. No marks of violence were found on the body. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a mill operative, Rama Santa, aged 25, at the Jacob Sassoon Mills. The man was crushed to death beneath the mill hoist. The deceased was cleaning the cotton from under the hoist which he had run up to the first floor and left there. Another operative Malabar Chotu, who wanted to get down to the ground-floor, let down, the hoist which cruhed Rama to death. A verdict of death due to internal injuries accidentally received under a mill hoist was recorded.

STABBING A WOMAN.—In Gilder Street on Wednesday, a Punjabi, Jeewa Gina, assaulted a Punjabi woman, Marium, aged 20, with a murderous intention. The man is a coal trimmer in the employ of the P. and O. Company. He assaulted the woman with a stick, afterwards dragged down the steps of the house and stabbed her. The woman now lies dying in the J. J. Hospital. The neighbours of the woman arrested Jeewa and handed him over to Superintendent Myers. The Magistrate took down the deposition of the dying woman at the hospital.

AN EXCEPTIONAL RECORD OF SERVICE.

MR. MANECKSHAH CAWASHAH TALEYARKHAN, who has held the office of Deputy Accountant of the Bombay Municipality since March 1887, has been granted an increase of emoluments which brings his salary up to Rs. 700 per mensem from the 1st March next. His record of service shows that he entered the Municipality on the 2nd February, 1869, at the age of 25 years, as an Accountant in the Executive Engineer's Department, and that by dint of perseverance, energy, and meritorious work he pushed himself forward, until from 9th November 1883, to 29th February, he acted as Controller of Municipal Accounts, and thereafter as Chief Accountant on various occasions, from 1886 to 1907. The remarks in the Budget Estimates for the year ensuing include the record that Mr. Taleyarkhans' salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 was fixed over a quarter of a century ago, when the Municipal income and expenditure balanced at 37 lakhs, but that since then the work and responsibilities had enormously increased, the expenditure being now well over a crore of rupees per annum, and that therefore the salary should be raised to a figure more commensurate with the increased duties and responsibilities of the post. The Deputy Accountant is practically in independent charge of the Cash Branch, dealing with a crore of rupees per annum, and has to audit independently expenditure totalling half a crore per annum, with the correspondence connected therewith, besides which he has to act on occasions for the Chief Accountant. Under these circumstances, combined with the fact that he has rendered forty years' faithful and zealous service and that—except a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem granted in 1898—he has not received any increase of salary for eleven years, even though there has been a large increase in the work and responsibility attaching to the office he holds, the Corporation have been pleased to accept the proposal put forward by the Commissioner to increase the pay of the appointment from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 (by annual increments of Rs. 40), but as a special case to grant Mr. Taleyarkhan the maximum salary of Rs. 700 with effect from the 1st March next. Mr. Taleyarkhan is to be congratulated on this practical recognition of his services and on the excellent record he has put together, while the Municipality has much to congratulate itself upon on having an official in its employ of such exceptional merit, energy, and experience as Mr. Taleyarkhan's record of forty years' service shows ; and yet time does not seem to have made any impression on either his physique or energy, for he is as erect and active as any of his juniors, and, in the ordinary course of events, there is no reason why he should not enter upon the jubilee of his service to the Municipality as prim, hale, and hearty as he is seen to-day, riper in experience and therefore year by year a more valuable unit in the Municipal Administration of Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A new programme is advertised for this evening, which will be current until next Thursday. "Rival Sisters," "The New Paris Policeman," and "An Aviator's Thrilling Experience" are the comic items. "The Evil Spirit in a Girls' Boarding School" is a most amusing and beautifully coloured subject—the usual story of boy-and-girl love, the elopement from school, the discovery of the fugitives, the irate father, who finally gives his consent and blessings. "Manners and Customs in Hungary" illustrates the incidents of a wedding. "Public 'Salamelik' at the Hamidie" is an actual representation of events in Turkey. It shows the Imperial Palace Gate and the Troops keeping order while the Sultan drives to the Mosque with his suite and the ladies of the Imperial Harem, the celebrated Mosque Hamidie and the Sultan Abdul Hamid leaving it on his return to the Palace. "For the Sake of the Uniform" is a dramatic and realistic representation of the career of a military man from the time he gambles at baccarat to the end of his career, as the result of a fatal wound received in warfare, and the delivery to his father after his death of the V. C. he won. These entertainments seem to be drawing larger audiences weekly, owing no doubt to the attractive items, the comfort and cleanliness that pervade the accommodation provided, and the 'al fresco' arrangement of tables and chairs under kiosks, where Messrs. Cornaglia's excellent refreshments are served to those who care to spend a pleasant hour in the air before or after the entertainment.

As it is true that Senator Knox has been offered and has accepted the post of Secretary of State in succession to Mr. Root, Mr. Knox will go to the State Department with an excellent record as a lawyer and the reputation of a profound constitutional student. His worthiness as succesor to Mr. Hay and Mr. Root rest largely on the fact that he objects "to play" at politics, which causes the senatorial toga which he has worn since 1904 to hang on him somewhat heavily.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 14.

The new depression in Persia has intensified, but the direction of its motion cannot yet be determined. In addition to the effect of this depression, conditions in Upper India are disturbed and the barometer is falling in Kashmir and Sind. Heavy clouds extend from Persia to Kashmir, while light clouds are present over the whole of North-West India.

Light rain has fallen in the East of Central India and the adjoining districts of the United Provinces.

In this part of the country a few light showers are possible during the next 24 hours, after which the weather may be dominated by the disturbance now affecting North-West India.

The temperature remains considerably above normal in the United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In the West country the temperature has risen and is now more nearly normal.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Baluchistan and Kashmir and a few showers are possible in the Central parts of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi crop prospectr generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually cool. Rain much needed generally, for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects improving.

Beawar.—Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease, wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain general in eastern districts. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright no sign of rain.

Broach.—Sometimes cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls. Cotton picking partially begun.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy Continues cloudy. Cotton plants healthy and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress and picking of first sowing partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quatities.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton and other crop accounts less favourable. Wheat doing badly.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (13th)	59·6	47·1	...	2·54
Jask (13th)	69·3	56·8	...	0·74
Muskat (13th)	70·8	63·1	...	0·18
Multan	66·3	40·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	63·4	32·9	...	1·25
Lahore	67·9	42·2	...	0·31
Sirsa	68·3	37·1	...	0·00
Ambala	70·0	47·5	0·13	0·86
Delhi	66·2	50·7	0·03	0·27
Agra	69·0	53·5	0·07	1·03
Mainpuri	72·8	51·1	0·13	0·24
Jhansi	65·5	54·5	0·36	0·44
Cawnpore	74·9	55·0	0·16	0·16
Allahabad	79·6	53·5	0·04	0·12
Jacobabad	67·6	33·8	...	0·00
Karachi	69·5	47·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	66·9	49·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	70·7	49·1	...	0·27
Kotah	68·0	52·6	0·18	0·18
Bhuj	60·6	50·0	...	0.00
Dwarka	71·3	53·2	...	0.00
Veraval	76·7	53·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	74·9	45·2	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	80·0	52·0	...	0·00
Surat	79·1	52·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	79·6	54·7	...	0·00
Deesa	80·3	51·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	76·0	51·8	...	0·00
Indore	82·1	32·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	82·0	54·3	...	0·74
Saugor	83·1	55·0	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	86·6	56·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	87·8	54·6	...	0·07
Akola	87·7	57·1	...	1·55
Amraoti	84·8	63·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	84·6	52·6	...	0·01
Chanda	85·5	54·0	...	...
Raipur	84·2	55·1	...	0·00
Bombay	79·0	65·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	80·8	60·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	80·5	65·7	...	0·00
Karwar	83·8	64·0	...	...
Malegaon	85·9	50·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	82·4	50·5	...	0·00
Pocna	?	47·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	84·3	56·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	85·2	58·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	80·8	53·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	83·2	57·2	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·9	56·7	...	0·70
Hyderabad	81·8	56·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	85·7	68·9	...	0·24
Calicut	84·8	68·0	...	5·36
Cochin	86·7	70·3	...	1·09
Colombo	87·5	71·5	...	4·90
Masulipatam	82·1	69·8	...	0·23
Bellary	85·0	66·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	83·7	64·6	...	4·05
Madras	82·5	70·0	...	18·84
Bangalore	79·3	56·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	82·4	64·8	...	8·25
Trichinopoly	85·1	69·3	...	6·20
Negapatam	84·9	72·0	0·08	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour"- L= Light, M= Moderate, = Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·13inch. of rain. Skies are clear at Lahore and Sirsa and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the South-East Punjab but contains the average or less than the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general, the largest amounts being 0·36 inch at Jhansi and 0·16 inch. at Cawnpore. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is in moderate to considerable excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Allahabad but has elsewhere fallen and is lower than usual at Agra and Jhansi; the minimum is generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·18 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the area of rainfall but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is low everywhere ; night temperature is normal in East Rajputana but has fallen and is in defect over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at some stations in Kathiawar, but elsewhere it has increased and is now normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still lower than usual in Cutch and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains generally the normal amount of moisture. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now in slight excess. Maximum temperature has risen slightly but is still generally in defect ; the minimum is lower than usual only at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in Northern India persist and nearly general but light rain has fallen in the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the East Punjab. In Rajputana, Kotah has received light showers. Moderate cloud has again appeared in Sind and skies are heavily overcast in the south-west and the extreme north of the Punjab. Pressure continues to fall in Sind. Weather seems disturbed in Persia.

In the Peninsula weather continues fine.

A few showers are again likely in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 14th January was 29·983 in. 9ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correctien for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80 ° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 18th Dec. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 18th Dec. 1908.	For week ending 18th Dec. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 18th Dec. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	804	22	824
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	798	25	829
Vessels transported	19	578	15	631
Vessels attended to	1	66	...	78
Vessels warped	1	14	1	36

—	For week ending 25th December 1908.	Total from 1st April to 25th December 1908.	For week ending 25th December 1907.	Total from 1st April to 25th December 1907.
Vessels piloted into the Harbour	23	827	22	846
Vessels piloted out of Harbour	16	814	20	849
Vessels transported	13	591	17	648
Vessels attended to	...	66	1	79
Vessels warped	2	16	1	37

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

Rain in the U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 14.

The Freight Market is weaker, and business can be done at 6d. per ton under last week's quotations. Speculators are still offering lower rates than liners will accept, but owners seem firm and expect higher rates.

Some rain has fallen in the United Provinces and the Punjab which must benefit the growing crop of wheat, and for the moment relieves the anxiety felt regarding the United Provinces, where the want of rain was becoming acute.

MARK TWAIN has formed himself into a Corporation under the title of the Mark Twain Company of New York, with a nomina capital of 5,000 dollars (£1,000). Mark Twain is President, and his two daughters, together with his Secretary, Miss Lyon, are Directors. Mr. Clemens decided on this step owing to the knowledge that the copyright of his works would soon expire, and that strangers instead of his own kin would reap the financial benefit from his literary works thereafter. By adopting the plan of incorporating the Mark Twain name itself as the property of a perpetual Corporation, Mr. Clemens and his friends believe that his heirs will be in a position to restrain perpetually the publication of all of the Mark Twain books not authorised by the Mark Twain Company, even after the 20 year first copyright and the 10 year secondary copyright have expired.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
TO MOTORISTS:—
"Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring out the false, ring in the true."
• • • • •
"But Ring the 'FULLER' Minstrel in."
FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
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A. B. C. GUIDE TO MOTORISTS.
Accumulators, 'FULLER,' Latest and Best
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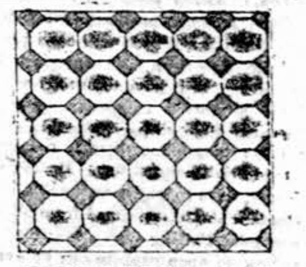
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.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Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

IS IT PEACE?

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—During the closing days of 1908 the peace of Europe has trembled in the balance. The situation created by the arbitrary action of the Austrian Government in declaring the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus tearing up some of the most important clauses of the Berlin Treaty; and, to a lesser degree, by the declaration of Bulgarian independence, has been fraught with dangers and difficulties. If war has, so far, been averted it is mainly due to the extraordinary patience and self-control displayed by the Turks; but there is a limit to national, as to individual, patience, and it remains to be seen whether the strain can much longer be endured. And even if the Turks themselves are not goaded into action, a serious danger exists that the more excitable elements that constitute the bulk of the Slav populations of Servia and Montenegro may set a match to the powder magazine and plunge the whole of the Balkan Peninsula into a disastrous war, it is therefore, impossible to speculate on the political developments of the new year without considerable apprehension. The cold clutch of winter may for a few weeks, cool the political passions of the turbulent races that strive for the mastery of South-Eastern Europe, but with the approach of spring the situation promises to become acute, unless, in the meantime, some pacific solution has been arrived at. Such a solution will certainly demand substantial sacrifices from both Austria and Bulgaria. The former will have to curb her pride and offer suitable pecuniary compensation to Turkey, and, at the same time, to pacify Servia and Montenegro by some tangible political, commercial, or possibly territorial concessions. Bulgaria will, in the same way, have to pay a reasonable indemnity for the freedom she has claimed from all vestige of Turkish control. Failing such a solution is is difficult to see how an open rupture can be averted, and once the doors of the temple of Janus are opened it will be hard indeed to prevent the conflagration from spreading.

The Austrian Government may have thought that the annexation of the two provinces she occupied under the Treaty of Berlin—which was, after all, but the formal announcement of an accomplished fact—would have at once met with a ready acceptance from all the Powers, with the possible exception of Turkey; but perhaps the most striking result of that annexation has been the bitter hostility it had evoked in Italy. The Triple Alliance had long been tottering to its fall, but recent events have brought it to the ground with a crash, and Italy is now to be numbered in the ranks of the possible enemies of the Austro-German combination. This fact may make for peace in that it adds greatly to the difficulties and dangers of Austria's position. but if, in spite of all, war does break out, it will be all the more difficult to localise the struggle and once Italy and Austria get to death-grips a universal European war may easily result. The present crisis has caused the differences between France and Germany to sink ito the background, but the root causes of those differences still exist, and may at any moment give rise to renewed friction, while the support given by Germany to Austrian ambition has given considerable umbrage in St. Petersburg. Great Britain, too, is now throughly stirred by the persistent increase in the naval expenditure of Germany and is beginning to realise that in these changed times her support of Turkey may involve her in difficulties with Austria and consequently with Germany as well. The policy of the British Government has been bold and straightforward, but it is a policy that may lead to war in the near feture, and to a war of a nature for which we are not too well prepared from a military point of view. Fortunately the wise policy of "entente cordiales" and "rapprochements," now accepted as a cardinal feature of our foreign relations, has brought us into line, not only with France and Japan, but with Russia as well, and has thus enabled us to throw our influence into the scale with the minimum of risk and the maximum of effect. If war during the present year can be averted it will be largely due to the existence of the agreement and understandings which render it possible for England, France, and Russia to speak with one voice and enable Italy, Spain and Turkey to withstand the allurements of the Austro-German politicians. Should a European conflagration become unavoidable it would probably, under present conditions, resolve itself into a struggle between Germany and Austro-Hungary on the one hand, and the rest of Europe one the other, and the odds in favour of the latter are so great that it is hardly conceivable that the German Powers will force matters to an issue, though possibly France and Russia may think the opportunity of freeing themselves for the "German Peril" too good to be lost.

In other parts of the world the omens are more favourable to the cause of peace. The agreement between the United States and Japan has put an end, for the present at any rate, the period of tension that has, since the Russo-Japanese War, existed between them, and afforded a fresh security that the "status quo" in the Far East will not be lightly disturbed. Japan shows no signs of entering on the adventurous course of policy that some of her detracters have foretold, and at present her great aim appears to be to obtain breathing time to consolidate what she has won, and to recover from the financial strain of the war. In China the news of the death of the Emperor and Dowager-Empress was received with the utmost calmness, and the new "regime" promises to establish its position without difficulty, though it is early yet to prophesy as to the effect it is likely to have on Chinese policy, especially in the light of the ministerial sensation which Reuter has been busy with during the last few days. In Persia the outlook is less favourable, but. thanks to the Anglo-Russian understanding, any trouble there is likely to be purely local, and has little chance of embroiling other nations. Another disquieting prospect for 1909, until lately, was the continuance of the seditious movement in India. but now that the extent of the danger has been recognised, and suitable measures taken to cope with it, it may be hoped that the agitators will see the folly of their ways and recognise the fact that the Government has hitherto held its hand, not from weakness, but from a false sense of security. The calm often follows the storm as we have seen in South Africa, and the Indians, like the Africanders, may find it more profitable to turn the their thoughts in the direction of profitting by the newly announced reforms than to continue a hopeless struggle against constituted authority. On the whole, then, we can enter on the new year with some hope of a peaceful, if anxious period.

THE ORIENTAL COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—Some few months ago there was correspondence in the English newspapers, the object of which was to prevent the breaking-up of the collection of Indian art which was gathered together at Kensington by the efforts of Sir C. Purdon Clarke, Sir George Birdwood and others. It then transpired that the India Office, as at present constituted, had practically washed their hands of the whole matter, declining to incur further expense on its account, so that the Education Departments in charge of the new Victoria and Albert Museum, to which the Oriental collection is to be transferred has remained master of the situation. Now, it is an obvious commonplace that the objects in museum can be arranged in more than one way. They can be sorted according to their countries of origin, that is country-war, as we should say in India, or they can be placed according to subjects, that is, subject-war. Hitherto the Oriental collection has all been located under one roof, and labelled India. The last decision of the Education Department will involve the destribution of the Oriental exhibits, according to the material of which they are composed, into the sections of say, ceramics, metal work, textiles etc., and in those sections the Oriental exhibits will be placed alongside of the exhibits of similar material of countries other than India. Thus any visitor wanting to see all the products of India, of all sorts, together will be unable to do so hereafter: but if he wants to compare all the, say, ceramics of different countries he will find them all, those of India included, in the juxtaposition. The Orientalists having, so to speak thrown up the sponge the Educationalists are likely to have their way unless the recent decision is reversed.

While the matter was under discussion in the autumn Lord Curzon was too ill to interfere. But he has recently, on his voyage to the Cape for the recovery of his health, written to the "Times" (of the 19th December), puting forth a plea for the retention of the Oriental Collection according to its present (though threatened) arrangement. And, as might be expected, Lord Curzon spares no pains in advocating his views: he brings all his wealth of language and power of style to bear on the question. "The main difficulty that is left by those Englishmen who are deeply absorbed in India is in getting our countrymen to understand the outlines and features of the problem, the majesty of Indian history, the incomparable richness of Indian products, the splendour of Indian architecture, or the beauty of Indian arts. But hitherto it has always been possible to commend the ignorant or the curious to the South Kensignton collection, where India, past and present, could be visualized as in no other place, and where that vast empire, so remote and shadowy to most, but yet of such supreme interest and importance to Englishmen, seemed to start into concrete existence before our eyes" To his protest against this "very revolutionary disturbance," this threatened "dispersion," there has been a reply signed by a Mr. Harry J. Powell, of the Whitefriars Glass-works, etc. He alluded to the various recommendations made during the last ten years by responsible and authoritative Committees in favour of the amalgamation of the Oriental collection with the main collection, the object of the proposed new arrangement being that thereby Indian art workmanship can be more conveniently studied and compared with the art worknanship of other nations than if the whole collection remained in its present position were moved "en bloc" to a single distinct department. This writer's argument is that no greater compliment can be paid to India than an arrangement which will demonstrate that (Indian artistic workmanship can holds its own when compared with the workmanship of other nations and he considers it probable that facilities for comparison will be found to be the best icentive to the public to learn to appreciate the beauty of Indian arts.

If Lord Curzon were not absent, on his voyage he would doubtless return to the charge. He has constituted himself the champton of the Indian visitor as opposed to the Educational theory of the juxtaposition of objects "ejusdera generis." It is quite impossible to please both sides and it is difficult to say which view should prevail. Hitherto the Oriental collection has hardly had a fair chance of being appreciated by the British sight-seer. It has been housed in a detached building, little known and seldom visited. In future it will be housed (though "dispersed," or at least distributed) in a magnificent building: where the Oriental exhibits will at any rate be seen, or be capable of being seen, as much as the exhibits of any other country. Thus the main result will be that, in the long run, the Oriental exhibits will under the new arrangement, be seen by more people than visited them under the old conditions. But that does not altogether settle the point at issue: for if they were now amalgamated together in one position, labelled India, in the new grand building, they would assuredly receive more attention than they have met with in the past. It is hardly a matter for educational and museum experts alone to decide, because, as Lord Curzon has pointed out there is a political aspect of the question. There is no evidence available that this aspect has been adequately considered. It may have been for all that appears to the contrary. The grounds on which the India Office has acted, in resigning all concern for the collections, are not immediately forthcoming. They may have been financial, they may have been dictated by the apathy and indifference which characterises the India Office. Some energetic person like Lord Curzon is required to galvanize that office into activity, but if his Lordship is to be absent for another month or two from England it is more than probable that the latest decesion in favour of the new arrangement will not be reopened.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

THE "MUSLIM HERALD":—The recent affrays in Calcutta between Hindus and Mahomedans is one more proof that the tension of feeling between the two communities is becoming more and more acute, and emphasizes the necessity of permanently providing against the recurrence of such untoward incidents. That fracas of this sort seriously interfere with business is undeniable. It is equally true that the innocent suffer for the sins of designing persons. Time and again attempts have been made to reconcile these two large sections of the Indian population; but the differences have not been sunk. Why? Because evidently there is no love lost between the two classes. We would suggest the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the causes of these yearly outbreaks and to find out the best means of bringing about peace between the divided communities. It is plain from what has hitherto taken place that British Government is the only security for peace and tranquility in this country. The moment John Bull leaves these shores chaos would reign in India. Pax Brittanica is not appreciated as it ought to be for the simple reason that we are not able to recognize the worth of any benefit till it has gone. It is human nature; but it is high time the indispensability of British regime was recognized in time. It is to our own interest, and nothing can be more impolitic than to disregard it.

The outbreak, such as we have been referring to, was long the dubious privilege of Bombay, which even now enjoys the unenviable credit of being the first in this respect. But whatever may be said regarding this, it must be confessed that in Bombay the fracas lack in intensity. In Bengal they are attended with a number of other circumstances which aggravate their evil character. Bengal is the hot-bed of anarchy and turbulence, and unless measures are taken in time the situation may grow worse.

FROM the 1st to the 31st December, 1908, the bonus at the rate of 6 pies per pound, has been paid on 139,435 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which bonus, at the rate of six pies per pound, has been paid from the 1st July, 1908, to the 31st December, 1908, is 776,768 lbs.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 12th January give the following details:—

KARACHI.

River at Bukkur on 10th minus 1 foot 6 3/5 inches against minus 10 4/5 inches on same date last year. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations completed except sowing of barley in Sujavals and Ghorabari talukas and Manjhand mahal. Germination satisfactory. Crops thriving. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient, and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujaval, Mirpur, Sakro, Karachi and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Threshing of kharif crops completed. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Estimated outturn of rice fair in Ubauro taluka and good elsewhere, and of jowari good in Rohri taluka, fair in Shikarpur, Sukkur, Naushahro Abro, Pano and Mirpur talukas and poor in Ghotki and Ubauro talukas. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Sowing of wheat continues in Nasirabad and Kakar talukas. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Oil seeds slightly damaged by frost in Johi taluka. Estimated outturn of rice and bajri good and of jowari fair. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Threshing of kharif crops continues in one taluka. Rabi cultivation almost completed. Wheat generally in good condition. Oil-seeds slightly damaged by insects in Dero Mohbat taluka, and withering in Digri taluka owing to decrease of water-supply in Jamrao canal. Cotton damaged by insects and frost in Nasrat and Hala talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in three talukas. Estimated outturn of rice and bajri good and of jowari and cotton fair. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi cultivation progressing. Germination good. Average outturn of kharif crops good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Cattle sufficient and in good condition.

THAR AND PARKAR.

Germination of rabi crops satisfactory in the Desert, but withering in other parts of the district owing to insufficiency of water in the canals. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of crops fairly good. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

Wheat and gram in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton, castor-oil seeds, wheat and barley in Daskroi taluka wheat, gram and barley in Sanand taluka, wheat in Viramgam taluka and wheat, barley and maize in Modasa petha in good condition. Wheat, chillies, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and wheat and barley in Daskrai taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate, Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient. Prices of cotton and cereals stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and poor in Dohad taluka. Cutting of grass in progress Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Rain during week and current month 5 cents at Kaira in the district maximum 16 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 2 cents at Kapadvanj. Harvesting of rice in progress and of pulses nearly completed. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi crops and tobacco being irrigated wherever possible. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Wheat and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and pulses in good condition except in Jambusar taluka where cotton and jowari crops are affected by wind and clouds. Harvesting of kharif jowari completed and of minor crops in progress in Broach taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Jambusar taluka. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Ankleswar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to poor in Amod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Harvesting of jowari completed in Jalalpur taluka and continues elsewhere, and of pulse commenced throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops generally good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Dahanu and Mahim talukas and Umbargaon and Mokhada pethas and Jawhar State. Collection of rab materials continued in Murbad and Shahapur talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 8 seers 9 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 22 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment, rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

KANARA.

Thirty cents of rain during week and current month at Bhatkal. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms continues in Sirsi taluka and of betel-nuts in Ankola, Sirsi and Yellapur talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Sirsi taluka and Mundgod petha. Threshing of kharif crops continues everywhere. Cutting of sugarcane continues. Rabi sowing in progress in Ankola taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week and current month 74 cents at Parola and 15 cents at Jalgaon. Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari completed. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka, and of jowari commenced in Chopda, Bhusaval and Raver talukas and Edalabad petha. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor in dry land and fair to good in irrigated land, and of gram fair in dry lands. Picking of cotton almost completed, except in Erandol taluka and Edalabad petha where it is in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Seven cents of rain during week and current month at Dhulia. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Taloda taluka and of pulse completed in Navapur petha. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Nandurbar and Shirpur talukas. Picking of cotton continues in Nandurbar and Taloda talukas and nearly completed in Sakri taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing.

NASIK.

Forty cents of rain during week and current month at Yeola. Rabi sowing and harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Yeola, Kalvan and Peint talukas. Rabi crops suffering from want of moisture in Nasik, Sinnar, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas, and in good condition in Igatpuri and Baglan talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers appeared in some parts of Nasik taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient throughout the district but it is dear in Sinnar taluka. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient, except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas where it is deficient. Water-supply for irrigation sufficient, except in Malegaon taluka where it is deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticeable except in Sinnar taluka. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week and current month in the district 1 inch at Sangamner, and 8 cents at Rahuri. Rain at Sangamner beneficial to late-sown rabi crops. Jowari crop withering for want of moisture in light soil. Rabi crops in garden lands in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Rates of wages 2 to 3 annas. No emigration. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

POONA.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition except in the eastern part of the district where rabi jowari is not turning out so well as was expected. Threshing of bajri in progress. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Area under rabi crops normal in Junnar and Khed talukas, Ambegaon petha and Bhor State, double the normal in Mulshi petha, 56, 38, 16, 5 and 30 per cent. above normal in Sirur, Bhimthadi, Purandhar and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha respectively, and 31 and 7 per cent. below normal in Haveli and Maval talukas respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of employment generally well balanced. Rates of wages 2 1/2 to 5 annas for males and 1 1-4 to 3 annas for females. Emigration normal. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

SHOLAPUR.

Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain during week and current month 67 cents at Khandala and 20 cents at Koregaon. Rain badly wanted for rabi crops especially in eastern talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 46 per cent. less than normal.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week and current month in the district 22 cents at Bagevadi, 23 cents at Bagalkot, 30 cents at Bilgi and Hungund and 14 cents at Sindgi. Rain somewhat beneficial to standing young crops. Rabi crops still green in low lands and black soil. Harvesting of wheat and gram commenced. Withered jowari removed and brought for sale. Cotton, wheat and gram in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor, except in Muddebihal taluka where the estimated outturn of kharif crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week and current month in the district 42 cents at Khanapur, 2 cents at Gokak, 1 cent at Parasgad, none elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif jowari in progress. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak talukas and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Belgaum taluka and Murgod mahal. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR

Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas and of early jowari in ten talukas. Standing crops withering of want of sufficient moisture in two talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton crops flourishing. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of pulse continues in Baroda, Padra and Gandevi mahals and of jowari in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions. Sugarcane and wheat crops in Damnagar mahal, cotton, castor-oil seeds, and other crops in Kadi and Kalol mahals, tobacco in Petlad and Sisva mahals, jowari and wheat in Kodinar mahal and ginger and sugarcane in Gandevi mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi, Damnagar and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing wheat, rape-seed and gram crops in flourishing condition. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available in Palanpur State. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Cotton in fair condition except in Rapar taluka where it is damaged by wind. Harvesting of jowari continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th January.

683.—Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade for Tuesday next the 19th instant will be at 8-30 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue for a Route March, in place of 6 p.m. Refreshments will be provided. The Commandant hopes that members will make a special affort to attend this parade.

684.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

685.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February next, and only those members who have fired their course of musketry are eligible to compete.

686.—Captain C. N. Moberly is posted to "D" Company and will take over command with effect from this date.

687.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 5338 Vol. R. L. Moore.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th January.

526.—CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Mahaluximi Fort on Saturday next the 16th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

529.—RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing on Sunday next the 17th instant. The Officer Commanding hopes that as many members as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to fire the class.

Trains leave as follows:—
Colaba 6-5 a.m. 7-30 a.m.
Church Gate Station 6-10 a.m. 7-35 a.m.
Grant Road 6-21 a.m, 7-46 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

By Major T. W. Cuffe Commanding.

Bombay, 15th January.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 16th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday next, the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

By order.
H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

THE vermiform appendix, which has hitherto been looked upon by surgeons as a useless and dangerous organ, has at last justified its existence. At the West London Hospital the appendix, it is reported has been shown to be a great help to the surgeon in treating diseases of the lower intestine. "One of the greatest difficulties in medicine is to apply medicines to the lower intestine. The appendix has now been made use of as a short cut. The new operation is to cut down to the appendix, but instead of cutting out the organ it is threaded through the various layers of muscles in the abdominal wall and attached to the skin. It is then opened and, by a tube passed through, any necessary medicine may be applied directly to the mucous membrane of the lower intestine."

RECRUITS are now joining the Kent Territorial Force at the rate of 100 per week. The present strength of the force in Kent is 198 officers and 4,948 men, as compared with 193 officers and 5,398 men in the old Volunteer force.

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

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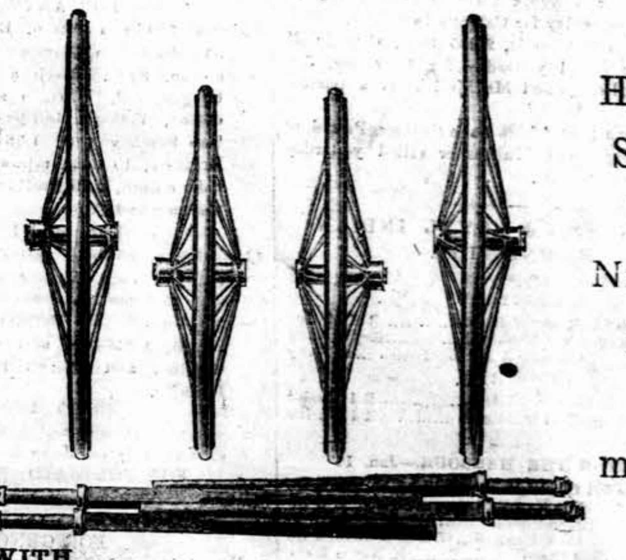
CONDY'S, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENG.



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MOST UP-TO-DATE CLUBS
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LOFTERS
NIBLICKS
PUTTERS

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EACH.

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Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

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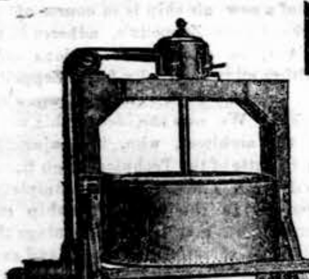

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, Mr. Reginald Gilbert presiding.

The election of the following 29 new members since the last meeting, was duly announced:—Mr. L. McIlwrick (Bombay); Mr. O. O'Donnell (Gonda); the President, Mess Committee, 1st Durham Light Infty, (Dilkusha); Mr. R. Scroggie (Myitkyina); Mr. S. F. Hopwood, (Kindat); the Librarian, State Library, (Hyderabad, Deccan); Mr. E. W. Graham-Roe (Bombay); Mr. John Evershed (Kodaikanal); Mr. H. E. Mallandine (Srinagar); Mr. H. Tulloch (Bombay); the Principal, Bombay Vet. College (Parel); Major P. T. Cooper (Karachi); Mr. A. E. J. Croly (Amballa); Mr. E. J. Detmold (Daloo P. O.); Mr. L. E. G. Everard (Mongnai); Mr. R. H. Beckett (Nagpur); Mr. R. C. Hobart; I.C.S. (Lucknow); Mr. F. Hannyngton, I.C.S. (Bareilly); Mr. W. H. Brymer (Maskeliya, Ceylon); Major N. A. H. Budd (Jubbulpore), Mr. E. H. Sullivan (Madnapalli, Ceylon); Mr. A. W. Keith (Gaya); Mr. F. C. Fraser, I. M. S. (Trichinopoly); Mr. A. C. Rogers (Belgaum); Mr. E. M. Duggan (Belgaum); Mr. H. W. Biggie (Dera Ismail Khan), Mr. L. S. Tollemache (Belgaum) and Mr. H. D. Ash (Bombay), and Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S. (Oodeypore).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Locality.	Contributor.
Mountain Fox	Chamba	Major G S Rodon
Common Indian Mungoose	Khandala	S H Prater
9 Small Mammals	Bannu, N. W. F. P.	Major H. A. F. Magrath
18 Small Mammals including an example of Whiteheads Stoat	Bannu, N.W.F. P.	C. H. T. Whitehead
25 Mammal skins including Bats Moles, Voles Squirrels and Rats	S. W. China	Trustees of the British Museum
14 Small Mammals	Murree	R. F. Adams
1 Bat	Karachi	E Comber
4 Curiously deformed Hyaena's feet	Khandeish	A H Simcox, I.C.S.
1 Spotted Crake	Bombay	J. C. G. Bowen
1 Stiff-tailed Duck	Nowshera	W.P.C. Tenison
1 Do. do,	Sukkur	D C Ommanney D S P
1 Cotton Teal	Khandalla	Capt B Bacon
1 Do. do	Karachi Dist	R G Gibson, I.C.S.
Head and feet of Lammergeyer	Wana	Capt.J.C.Simpson
Water Rail	Jhansi	C. Thornhill
Water snake	Basein	Capt. W.G. Listen I.M.S.
1 Snake	Madras	H M Dwane
1 Snake	Bombay	A Simkins
1 Tree Snake	Madura Dist	Rev J E Tracy
1 Field Snake	Salsette	R W L Dunlop
1 Sea Snake	Port Blair	Lt. Willock R.I.M
1 Lizard	Rhotak, Punjab	Civil Surgeon, Rhotak
1 Lizard	Bassein Fort, near Bombay	A Kirke Smith
1 Tortoise	Do. do	Do.
Several Fish	Port Blair	Lt. Willock, R.I.M.
Several small Fish	Karachi	E. Comber
2 Crabs	Do	Do.
4 Crabs	Port Blair	Lt Willock, R.I.M.
9 Echinoderms	Do	Do.
2 "Sea mice"	Do	Do.
Several Butterflies	Khandwa C. P.	D. G. Witt
Several hymenoptera	Various	E. Comber

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Major H. A. Magrath and Capt. Lightfoot.

EXHIBITS.

The Secretary drew the attention of members to the tiger's head which had just been mounted for the Society by Rowland Ward. The specimen was presented to the Society by Major A. Stables, R.A.M.C., and was greatly admired by all present.

TALIPOT PALM IN FLOWER IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDENS, BOMBAY.

The Revd. E. Blatter, S.J., said that it might interest members to know that a specimen of the Talipot Palm (Corypha umbraculifera) was to be seen at the present moment in flower on the north side of Elphinstone Circle Gardens. One of their members, Mr. R. Reeve, was the first person to draw the Society's attention to it and as it was apparently about 20 years since the last Talipot palm flowered in Bombay it was a most interesting event. Some members might remember that one of these palms flowered in the Grant Medical College Garden in 1885 and another at the foot of Malabar Hill about 1887. Mr. Mahaluxmivala mentioned that one of these palms was also now flowering in the Victoria Gardens.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read:

1. On airtight boxes and cases for Natural History specimens with experiments, by Mr. John Wallace, C.E., with some remarks on the same subject by Mr. H. Maxwell Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S.

2. Note on a new Alga (Chara sp) found in Bombay Island, by Mr. Vinayak Nanabhai Hate, B. Sc.

3. The fear of men in wild animals, by Major R. G. Burton.

A vote of thanks was passed to the authors of the different papers all of which will appear in the Society's Journal.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Scindia," January 15.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 3-45 p.m. sharp:—

To Suez:—Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Quin.

To London:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Mowbray-Hafner, Maj.-Gen C. W. Park, Mrs. H. W. R. Senior and Child.

To Liverpool:—Mr. F. G Anderson, Mr. H. Bartlett, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. May.

To New York:—Miss C Kearney.

Per s. s. "Deo Balduino," January 15.

Passengers per Italian Mail s.s. "Deo Balduino," Capt. D. Maganzini, sailing on the 15th instant. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 shed, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, on the 15th instant, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock, New Disinfecting Station, at 12 p.m. (S.T.), on the 15th instant, with their luggage and kit.

Don Augusto dei Principe Ruspoli
Alexander, Rev Fr
Ceravegna, Mr B
Abdool Kayum, Mr
Bragas, Capt and Mrs
Bushfield, Miss H C
Behari Lal, Mr
Childs, Mr and Mrs
Horst, Mrs S and child 6 years
Elliott, Mr
Gregory, Rev Fr
Krater, Miss E
Liberman, Mrs A
Meherjee, Mr Q P
Prozell, Miss H
Baggio, Mr
Reimers, Mr O
Stilter, Mrs and infant
Steiner, Mr and Mrs T W
Saraita, Mr T G
Shbrieber, Mr F
De Veye, Mr
Vakil, Mr T H
Younan, Rev

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

Revolting Details.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal preferred by a woman named Halimbi, kom Shaik Buran, who was convicted by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, of abetment of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that the appellant, accused No. 1, and her son Shaik Karim walad Shaik Buran, accused No. 2, were charged with having, on the 14th October last, committed the murder of Shaik Buran, husband of the first and father of the second accused, in a very brutal manner. The deceased Buran, a Mussulman, had lived with accused No. 1 as his wife for twelve years, and had by her six children, of whom only one, the second accused, survived. About four months before the date of the crime, she and Buran went to live in a block of houses belonging to one Amritgir. Buran was a drunkard, and was in the habit of returning home intoxicated every evening. When in that state he used to quarrel with Halimbi and to beat her son. This eventually exasperated Halimbi, and she formed the design of removing him. She thought of various means. She first took with her a woman named Soni and Karim and drove in a tonga to the idol of Mhasoba on the Ganeshkhind Road. On reaching it she covered it with red lead and burnt frankincense in its honour, and promised that if her prayer was answered, she would buy the god a new bell and sacrifice to it a hen. The prayer was that Mhasoba should give her husband fever for four days, and on the fifth destroy him. Buran, however, suffered no ill effects, and Halimbi thought of another device. She went to one Gita, the relation of a neighbour, and asked her to procure some kite's flesh. Gita gave her some goat's flesh, pretending that it was that of a kite. Whatever the meat was, it was given to Buran, and he ate it without discomfort. Halimbi's next plan was to poison Buran, and she procured some dhatura. This act had more marked results, for Buran became in a state of great exitement and had to be taken for treatment to the Sassoon Hospital. He recovered, however, in a single day. On the night of the 14th October last, Buran staggered home drunk as usual, carrying in his hand a half-emptied bottle of liquor. On entering, he complained of the absence of supper and beat his wife. They quarrelled until about 10 p.m. when Buran went to sleep. Soni, Halimbi's neighbour, woke up about 1-30 a. m. and heard a cry as if of a goat bleating. She went to Halimbi's door and looked through a chink. By the light of a small lamp, she saw Buran lying on the ground struggling, Halimbi sitting near him and Karim, her son, moving about. Later on, Soni, who had again gone to her bed, heard a noise as if of some one digging in Halimbi's room. Early next morning, Halimbi was seen sitting at her door. It was half closed, and a smell of burning frankincense came out of it. She told a neighbour that she burnt the incense at Buran's wish to fumigate the room as a preventive against plague. Asked where her son was, she said he had gone to fetch a tonga and added that she was going to get husband's pay, as his employer was going to Bombay. Another neighbour asked her to open her door. She at first refused, but complied when the neighbour insisted. The neighbour, Walu, then entered the room, and asked Halimbi the cause of two mounds of earth on the floor. The latter explained that she had dug it up, because it was wet with droppings from the roof. The landlord, on coming to the room, asked Halimbi what she had buried under the heaps. Halimbi at first repeated what she had told Walu, but eventually broke down and confessed that she had killed her husband and had buried him. The police came and had the floor dug up. About one foot deep, they came in one place on Buran's naked body, with a foot and a half leg missing. In another place, they unearthed the missing portions and a bundle of bloodstained clothes. Blood was also visible on the wall, on Halimbi's "sari," and on some stones in the hearth. A knife, a pair of scissors, and a ladle were lying about the room. The next day Halimbi and Karim made a full confession, stating that they had killed Buran in his sleep. Karim had struck him on the temple several times with a stone. Halimbi had pressed his throat, and as he struggled, had cut open his stomach with a knife. They had then scraped a hole in the ground, and forced Buran's body into it. At first his right leg, and then his left foot, had protruded; they had cut them off, and buried them in another part of the room.

The jury unanimously found the second accused not guilty, and the first accused guilty, but recommended her to mercy. The second accused was acquitted and discharged, and Halimbi was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal preferred by a woman named Annapurna Kom Narayan, who was convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of abandoning her new-born child and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

It was in evidence and admitted by the accused that she, a Brahmin widow, was with child. She served in a menial capacity some one in the temple of Rama. Feeling unwell, she went into a latrine and there gave birth to a premature child of about seven month's development. The mother left it there and returned to the temple. The child's cries attracted attention; and being taken out, efforts were made to preserve its life, but it died in a few hours owing to weakness of constitution. The question, said the Sessions Judge, was as to whether she did this voluntarily, i.e., with knowledge of what she was doing. The accused appeared to be about forty years of age; and the birth was sudden and premature. She took no precautions to conceal the birth, and it did not appear that she had any intention to abandon it before birth. Mr. Kennedy regarded it as most probable that she was after the birth incapable of the effort of recovering the child. On the other hand, she informed no one and it did not appear that her state of health or general condition was such that it was impossible to seek assistance. Her abandonment of the child was, therefore, in Mr. Kennedy's opinion, actual and voluntary, but negative rather than positive. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI JUSAB AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared on behalf of Maganlal Gopaldas, petitioning creditor, to show cause against a rule taken out by three of the insolvents as to why the adjudication order, as against them, should not be revoked. In this matter, urged the Advocate General, a number of persons were adjudicated as being partners in the firm. The rule was taken out on the ground that the three were not partners in the firm; but this was not a point, submitted Mr. Strangman, which could be decided only on affidavits.

Mr. G. S. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvents, submitted that the only statement put forth in the petition against them, and on which they were adjudicated, was that they were joint members of a family of Cuchi Memons, whereas the insolvents' contention was that they were Halai Memons, to whom the Hindu Law about being joint did not apply.

His Lordship decided to take evidence about the partnership, and adjourned the hearing for four weeks.

RE TALATI AND Co.

In the matter of Talati & Co., another firm of the Talati's, Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Messrs. Litte and Co. appeared on behalf of Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail, a petitioning creditor, and applied for a postponement of the hearing of the insolvency till the first Court day after the vacation. In support of his application, Mr. Wadia submitted that it was a heavy insolvency of over Rs. 45,00,000, and the insolvents were not able yet to disclose all their books of account. There was one of their books written in the Marwari character, which was of considerable importance to the enquiry; and the insolvents should be ordered to produce it and the other books in their possession.

For two of the insolvents Mr. Manker appeared as counsel. He said the book in the Marwari character was not the property of Talati and Co., but it was kept by the Mehta of one of the partners.

Mr. Wadia applied that the insolvents be ordered to make an affidavit of the books, papers and documents in their possession, which was likely to shorten matters; otherwise, the proceedings would be lengthened out.

His lordship adjourned the matter till after the May vacation. The insolvents were ordered to make an affidavit of documents within a fortnight, and to make up their books of account within five weeks.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the interim order given to the insolvents was extended.

RE ABDUL HUSEN PANJABI.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for A. M. Jivanji, an opposing creditor, to oppose the application of the insolvent for an adjudication order. The insolvent, said Mr. Inverarity, had filed a suit in the High Court, in the name of his nephew. Mr. Justice Davar, who had disposed of the suit, found that the insolvent had fabricated documents; and that the suit was not the nephew's but was the intolvent's own. The insolvent was now in jail about the costs of that suit.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent, remarked that the judgment of Mr. Justice Davar was not before the Court.

His Lordship refused to give the interim order, but on the application of Mr. Mankar he gave the insolvent leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE KIMATRAM MULTANI AND OTHERS.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, appearing for Hiranand Chalaram, a petitioning creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that some insolvents have not yet been served.

Mr. Mankar said that as two of the insolvents were present they might be examined. To enable the other insolvents to put in an appearance the matter was adjourned.

RE HIRUCHAND GULABCHAND.

Mr. Taherali M. Kajiji, for a petitioning creditor, applied for time to serve the adjudication order on the insolvent. His Lordship allowed one month.

INTERIM ORDERS AND EXTENSIONS.

To the following insolvents his Lordship granted either interim orders or extensions or leave to amend schedule, on the applications of their respective counsels:—Chhabildas Jeenabhoy, Jamnadas Surji, Robert George Meade, Karsandas Jairam, Suleman Aba, Ahmed Musa, Shankarlal Jugalkishore, and Surji Damji. The counsels concerned were Mr. Motiwala, Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia, and Mr. G. S. Mankar.

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

On behalf of Mancharam Pitamber, Mr. Mankar applied for a rule for his client's final discharge. The rule was granted. The same counsel applied on behalf of Suleman Ibrahim for the extension of time to a fortnight, to amend the schedule. This was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following persons received their discharges:—Jehangir Pestonji, Mahadev Govind, Umar Ahmad, Moroba Bhikhaji, Bhogilal Jamnadas, Janglibai widow, Damodar Sakaram, Alihusen Abdulla, Vithu Ramji, Vithal Meghji, Kanaya Mithorilal, Lazarus Richard Daly, Abdul Aziz, Amruta Ramkrishna, and Chagpal Naran.

CLAIM FOR GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE.

Agreement of a Lunatic.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit in which the original plaintiff and appellant Sadasiv Rajaram Deshpande sued the original defendant and respondent Govind Shivaji Deshpande, a lunatic, by his representative Sitaram Bapuji Ghantaghol, for a share in the Government cash allowance called Deshpande Rusum. Mr. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. R. R. Desai.

Plaintiff brought the suit on his general title for a declaration that he has half share in the cash allowance, Deshpande Rusum, of Rs. 985-15-4 in the name of the defendant, and received by him annually from the Government Treasury at Chandwad and to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,478-15-0 as plaintiff's share of cash allowance for the last three years; or in the alternative, on the strength of an agreement passed by defendant to plaintiff, to recover the latter amount from the defendant by way of damages. The defendant through his representative contended that he was a lunatic and incapable of managing his own estate; that a representative was appointed by the District Court of Nasik to administer his estate; that the suit cannot be maintained without a certificate under the Pensions Act and that plaintiff never had a share in the cash allowance paid by the Government to the defendant. He further contended that the agreement was not legal and not binding on the defendant, in as much as he was a lunatic. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, who ordered plaintiff to recover Rs. 1,478-15-0 from the estate of the defendant.

In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and observed that the question involved in appeal was whether there was a contract, as alleged by the plaintiff, and if so, whether that contract was binding on the defendant. The contract is impugned on the grounds that defendant was insane at the time when he made it and that it is without consideration. The lower Court found that the defendant was not insane and that the Contract was binding, not being without consideration. Issues were then raised, the chief of them being—(1) Was the condition of the defendant such that he was incapable of entering into a binding contract? (2) Is the contract void for lack of consideration. Regarding the first, the Judge said that though the defendant was subsequently declared a lunatic and though his general conduct and the manner in which he deals with his ancestral estate was by no means that of a normally prudent man, yet there was not such evidence of positive imbecility in 1889 as to make it certain that he could not in that year have executed a binding contract. Still the Judge thought that his mental condition was shown to be such that it might be incumbent on a person who dealt with him to show that his dealings were fair and above board and that no suspicion of moral cercion or undue influence attached to the dealings. As regards the second issue he found that the contract was not binding, and reversed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, held that the District Judge was right in his judgment, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE COURT.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court of Inquiry consisting of Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President) Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company, and Captain W. Rothwell, Master of the s.s. "Lhassa," and two Assessors appointed by the Court, was held to inquire into the circumstances under which the s. s. "Claveresk" stranded on a coral reef about 1200 yards south of the entrance to Suakim harbour. The Court was held under the new rules which require preliminary investigations being made before the actual inquiry commences. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Shortt of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Co. appeared on behalf of Captain Urquhart of the s. s. "Claveresk."

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case explained the new procedure under which the inquiry was held. He then related the circumstances under which the ship stranded. The captain did not pick up the beacons but took objects on shore and caused the ship to ground. It was a very difficult harbour to enter as the charts would show. There was a particular approach to the channel with the setting sun and it was the one adopted by Captain Urquhart. He referred to sailing directions and proceeded to remark that the ship was on the reef from 4th to 8th December last and then went to Suakim and again grounded and was for 16 hours on the second reef.

Captain John William Urquhart examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he had been in command of the ship since 1898 and had been at sea for 17 years. On the 4th December he was on voyage from Suez to Bombay via Suakim. He had 31 officers and men besides three certified navigating officers and 25 deck passengers. The ship had a cargo of coal. He left Suez on the 30th of November and arrived in safety at the Jawoa Shoal on the 4th of December. He had never been to Suakim before. They had two compasses on board, one on the upper bridge for steering and the other aft. The compasses were corrected daily. They were adjusted in October 1907. He never used the log as it was not correct. He produced the log which was served out to him. He said it was worn out and did not give correct results. He was then going from 8 to 8 1-2 knots, which was full speed. He kept the course until he got a safe course to the beacons. When he thought he saw the beacons he made for the channel. He was steering entirely by sight. At 5-30 o'clock, he saw something that he took to be the beacons. The objects he saw turned out to be the condenser chimneys, which very much resembled the patches on the chart. At this time the sun was out of sight behind the hill. There was no haze and all quite clear. There was no wind and no sea. He could not make out the position of Shut Gussa. He would not pass the Gussa. He described the course he had followed and said that he could not fairly fix his position. He took soundings all the time but did not find bottom. He ordered full astern. The ship struck on the reef. It was a gradual grounding. He did all to try and get her off. The ship was quite safe. It was on soft coral. He ordered the ship's boats out. Everything that could possibly be done for being on the look-out was done. He gave the names of the officers who were on the look-out. The beacons were very bad marks for the channel, and he did not think any one was to blame for not seeing them.

After recording further evidence, the Court adjourned to half past twelve to-day.

G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Fancy Dress Ball.

THE Fancy Dress Ball of the G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute was held last evening in the grounds of the Institute which were very gaily illuminated for the occasion. The entertainment commenced at 9-30 p.m., and proved highly successful. Some of the costumes were quite original. The grand march took place at midnight, after which prizes were awarded to the wearers of the most original costumes. Colonel Furhan, the Managing Director of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who is at present in Bombay, the Agent, and other officers of the Company, were present on the occasion. The Band of the Railway was in attendance and the pipers of the Royal Scots gave an exhibition of Highland dancing. The function proved a great success, and the dancing was kept up till late in the night.

THE Women's National Anti-Suffrage League is now issuing petition forms for signature against the granting of the Parliamentary Suffrage to women. Each sheet holds twenty-five signatures, and as many copies as may be required will be sent free, on application to the Secretary, the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League, Caxton House, Tothill-street, Westminster.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE Russ[illegible])

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

219-05 Jehangir G and B Vabibai [illegible] Coober Jagjiwan Raisi.
934-08 Jamshed K and D Ratta[illegible] and others vs Dwarkadas Vasanji [illegible] W B D D S J R D.
862-05 Kanga and P Hardahrai Nu[illegible] vs Kedarmal Govindvram Jamsh[illegible] Bai Amabai widow vs Harishankar Ramlal.
5-07 Shamrao M and H Edulji Dinshaw Engineer vs Sorabji Rustomji Subedus and others Edgelow G W and Co.
542-08 Smetham B and Co Bai Hatmabai widow vs J H Ebrabim ond others Nanu and Co K P C V M J M.
675-04 Captain and V R L Munzis vs E P D'Souza
522-07 Regvaya B and N Munsi Din Mahomed Serkar vs Kusuredin Sirkar and others.
459-00 Madowji K and C Damodar Vendrawandas and another vs Devidas Vundrawandas and others Edgelow G W and Co S M H Dapt F D.
737-08 Payne and Co Karmali Abdoola Allarakhia vs Vora Karinj Jeevanji and others Tyabji D and Co.
Daphadar F D and Co Velbai widow vs Rowji Callianji Mulla and M (for certain orders.)
Edgelow G W and Co Rahim Vally Mahomed vs. Dost Mahomed Peer Mamomed Thakurdas and and Co Pdtition.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chansey Parbat Captain and V. Part-heard.
806-08 Kanga and P Cawasji Jehangir Mody vs Ghordhandas Vagji S J. Judah
546-05 Dickshit D and S Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy Vishram S J Judah.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P for postponment.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
513-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General ot Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford K and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyaumal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
67-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Motions.

689-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Brt and others vs. Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Barronet and others Craigie L and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suit.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 Kanga and P a pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.

Testimentary Suits.

168-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co partheard.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co for postponement
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

Long Causes.

573-08 Liitle and Co Ramrao Pursharam and others vs Gunpatrao Purshotam and others Bhai Shanker K and G Edgelow G W and Co.
918-08 Mirza M and M Nowroji Burjorji Mahimwalla vs Munchersha Bejonji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co.
654-08 18-692 Bicknell M and R Gopal Krishna Higgade vs The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada Edgelow G W and Co.
322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W & Co.
907-07 Payne and Co The Bombay Cycle Motor Agency vs The Bombay Motor Car Co Ld Smitham B and Co.
707-06 Kanga and P Cawasji Fakirji Sidhwa vs Bomanji Edulji Kashinath Wadia G and Co N H and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S. For postponement.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyebji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others K and P M B Chothia.
140-07 Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Joonas Haji Salemahomed and Kanga and Patell. For postponement.
908-07 Edgelew G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bebi Sakina widow and others.
572-08 Th A Ghandy Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salimahomed Mistri and others S B Mehta,
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs.Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff
176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hnakibhoy and others Little and Co.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
660-08 Jeh M and Somji Braz Mignel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.
924-07 Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mancherji and others Edgelow N W and Co.
299-06 Wadia G and W Chhobildas Laloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D J and D Little and Co.
155-08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co For postponement.
181-08 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Karmali Abdoola and others Tyebji D and Co.

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CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1909.

HIGH PRICES AND LOW OUT-TURN.

MR. DOLATRAM KRIPARAM PANDIA of Nadiad, in the new number of *East and West*, offers some observations on the subject of the prevalent high prices of food-grains, which—so far as they go—the recently appointed Committee of Inquiry may peruse with advantage. A low out-turn and high prices, he writes, are not the conditions under which the best forms of humanity can thrive. Misery and crime, poverty and recklessness are not easily separable. The bad instincts of humanity, bred by having something to lose and strengthened by having something to gain are drowned by the overwhelming pangs of hunger and destitution. At a time when the greatest industry and the best supporter of India is suffering from depression, no efforts and no expense should be spared to support and revive it. So much is fully recognised, that is why the Committee has been appointed. Mr. Dolatram endeavours to separate cause from effect. He points out that dimunition in the area of land sown with food-grains consequent upon the increased cultivation of non-food crops is one of these causes. But non-food crops do not show any decrease of prices, due to their increased cultivation, and the prices of non-food grains, such as sesamum and castor-oil-seeds, have risen *pari passu* with the rise in the price of bajri and rice. Evidently, therefore, diminution in the area sown with food-grains does not satisfactorily explain the prevalence of high prices of food. He rejects also the theory that the hoarding of grain has increased the prices. He does not credit the grain-dealers with power to regulate prices according to their inclination. It is suggested, in some quarters, Mr. Dolatram writes, that the rise in prices may be due to the excessive coinage of the rupee, but this question he would prefer to leave to the investigation of a committee of experts, proceeding to analyse the causes of the dear loaf in his own way, which is probably the most satisfactory and enlightening.

There is a Gujarati proverb which says that sufficiency of tillage, manure and water makes bumper crops. And in this Mr. Dolatram finds the explanation of high prices. "All these conditions of good agriculture are either insufficiently present or are entirely wanting." Strong bullocks and expert cultivators are required for good tillage. But expert cultivators are forsaking their profession, and of those who stick to it, a not very insignificant section conducts its operations with hired labour and hired bullocks. Labour is dear and bullocks are scarce; moreover the labourers "perform their work in a perfunctory, disheartened manner, doubtful if the fruits of their labour will be enjoyed by themselves or their children," who may be stricken down any day by either plague or famine. It is a distressing picture Mr. Dolatram paints of the existing condition of things. Live stock, destroyed by famine, has not been replaced. Wholesale importation is attended with risks owing to the effects of change of climate on the animals, and to wait for natural reproduction is a tedious process. Fodder is expensive and the stimulus given by the rise in the price of cattle to the industry of cattle-breeding is neutralised by the cost of feeding and rearing them. The very first element in the raising of bumper harvests is thus weak, neither good bullocks nor good cultivators being abundant. Labour-saving machinery is unavailable at prices the ryots can afford to give. Manure, too, is scarce, as it must be when cattle are not plentiful. It is not denied that Government does as much as can be expected in the way of assistance by the provision of artificial fertilisers, but, in the opinion of Mr. Dolatram, it will be long ere scientifically sound and economically cheap manure is discovered by experts and utilised by agriculturists. Till then cattle manure must remain the chief source for invigorating the soil, for even dead leaves are carried away and sold by vagrants for the use of brick-makers, if the greed of immediate gain does not lead the cultivator to sell them. "Fields exhausted by constant cultivation, deprived of the nourishment of cattle-manure and swept clean of the refuse of their trees and hedges, cannot be expected to present a generous out-turn." Then the water-supply is declared to be insufficient owing to the eccentricities of celestial waters. Here, then, are the main causes of deficient out-turn, as it seems to us fairly and accurately stated.

What then is the remedy? Mr. Dolatram urges as the first business of statesmen and administrators to arrest the exodus of bona-fide agriculturists from the land of their fathers by every means that human brains can suggest and human endeavours employ. Let irrigation be extended, the soil being rendered independent of the seasonal downpour, and let all causes of the depressed condition of agriculture be removed at any cost. "Let us learn—at least know from the ryot—the causes, which, however insignificant in detail, may be potent enough in the aggregate to reduce the fertility of the soil and the quantity of the out-turn. And having learnt, let us supply the remedies with a resolution worthy of the most progressive Government and the most intelligent peasants in the world. Then, and then only, will the land be progressively productive of the chief wealth of the country, transforming the dear loaf into a cheap loaf and supporting the loyal and devoted appanage of the British Crown." Thus Mr. Dolatram concludes his article and thus disappoints us. We expected that having diagnosed the disease so carefully, he would have taken as great pains in prescribing the remedy. How does he propose to prevent the expert agriculturist forsaking his profession, and the land falling into the hands of clumsy amateurs? How would he supply the cattle, the manure, and prevent the destruction of the refuse of the trees and hedges? We need not be told how he would render the soil independent of the rains. But we did anticipate that having helped to probe the wound satisfactorily, he would have produced the diachylon plaster instead of a mere label in pretty colours and resonant words. Probably, however, Mr. Dolatram prefers to retain this until such time as the Committee of Inquiry may see fit to invite him to give evidence before it.

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THE SASSOON REFORMATORY SCHOOL. BY the time the next report is issued the boys of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution will probably have moved into new premises at Matunga where they will be away from the congestion near their present quarters. The decision to move the Institution was made some little time ago and the plans and estimates for the new building are now ready. The move of quarters is purely from a matter of environment, for the present buildings give quite sufficient room for the maximum number of boys, which is two hundred and thirty. There were a good many changes in the inhabitants during the year, which, by the way, ended in March last and so makes the report somewhat belated. On the 1st April, 1907, there were 211 boys in the school seven in the hospital and one on leave and seventy-four boys, including three private apprentices, were admitted during the year. The number of boys discharged during the same period was forty-four, twenty-four of whom left on the expiry of their terms, and twenty on appeal to the Committee, while two of the private apprentices were withdrawn by their parents. In addition, twelve boys died and five absconded, leaving at the end of the year the highest number the Institution can accommodate. The number of deaths seems to be high, but the report states that the health of the boys was not so bad as in the previous year, and the fact that only four thousand six hundred and eighteen cases were treated in the dispensary as compared with 6,390 in the previous year, a drop from 17·6 to 12·7 per cent. as a daily average, seems to bear out the statement. One of the features which has been introduced into the working of the Institution—though this is not the first year, we believe—is the sending of boys to the Bomanji Petit Mills to learn mill work, and it is reported that their conduct and progress there was satisfactory. As to the former, we can have little doubt when we read that in a school averaging over two hundred boys, the number of school offences was only forty-two, they being the possession of 'biddis,' breaches of school rules and fighting. If embryo villains can be taught to behave as well as this, their passages through the Institution should have a widespread moral effect. And not only were they well behaved but found favour with the Educational Inspector for the progress they have made in their lessons and the trades they are learning.

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THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK. WE may assume from Mr. Winston Churchill's announcement at Birmingham, that the prospects of a General Election have greater terrors for him than he would have the electors imagine. He sounded a warning note, no doubt at the instigation of his colleagues, and threw down a challenge to the Lords—just at the time when the Lords have submitted proposals to reform their own House. If they are able to carry out those reforms before a General Election takes place, the "Liberal case as a whole" will be materially weakened. They require the cry of "Down with the Lords" for electioneering purposes, to entice the Socialists and Labourites to their side, and would be sorry if it were taken from them. The results of the bye-elections have been so disconcerting to the party that it would prefer a General Election before the electoral tide has ebbed too far. Nothing would please the present Government more than that the Lords should reject provision for financial service. The probabilities are of the Ministry going to pieces over the Budget and a Conservative Government may take the place of that led by Mr. Asquith. For one reason, if only one, the change would not be unwelcome—that the probabilities of Mr. Winston Churchill succeeding Lord Minto would disappear, the other side having numerous eligible men any one of whom we should be glad to welcome.

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THE TURKISH ARMY. REUTER to-day corrects the statement current some time ago to the effect that British officers were to reorganise both the Turkish Army and Navy. It seems a British officer, who was nominated the other day, is to be entrusted with the Navy and a German officer with the Army. Popular rumour recently stated that the loan of Lord Kitchener's services was to be applied for, and it was then pointed out that to lend an officer who has attained to the highest military position under the British Crown would be to give offence to the Powers. In his place the suggestion was made that Sir Archibald Hunter might accept the duties, it being understood that in their discharge he would follow the lines most likely to commend themselves to his late chief. The selection of a German officer, however, saves the situation.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

HEAVY snow is reported in the Simla hills.

THE Singtom Tea Company has declared a dividend of 15 per cent.

MR. G. K. GOKHALE is expected at Bankipore on the 17th instant.

A SMALL Committee is to be appointed to advise upon the reorganisation of Postal accounts.

THE date of the proposed Convention of Religions is postponed until after the 20th instant and will be announced later.

THE old Doveton College, in Park Street, Calcutta, has been purchased by Messrs. Sarkis Brothers of Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, who propose building a large hotel therein.

THE hearing commenced on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Chitty at the Calcutta High Court, of the matrimonial suit of Henry Rufus Blacquiere vs. Effie Clarissa Blacquiere and William S. Street.

THE hearing of the charges of bribery against Moulvi Absarudin Ahmed, lately Sub-Divisional Officer, Manichganj, was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. Stinton, Additional Magistrate, Dacca.

THE High Court, Bombay, on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter Vacation from Thursday, the 8th April, to Monday, the 12th April, both days inclusive.

DURING the week ending 12th January 9 1/2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these farmers purchased as follows:—Poona 4, Rajkot and Nasik 2 each, and Kotda Shanghani, Bagasara and Wankaner 1/2 each. During the week 136 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 12th January was 621, giving a death-rate of 30·63 per annum per thousand as against 35·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers; 9, plague; 7, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 46, phthisis; 36 diseases of the nervous system; 161, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 45, still-born; 103, old age and debility; 16 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 279; Hindu low caste, 62; Musulman, 131; Parsi, 26; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 24; European, 5. The total number of births was 397 as against 430 the corresponding period of last year, and 409 the average over the past five years.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE INVASION SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DECEMBER 24.

THE example of Lord Roberts, who holds the danger, of a German invasion of England for a possibility, is being followed by other people of importance. A well-known statesman asked what could be done if one fine day German airships appeared above the Bank of England, and started bombarding it to smithereens. Such an idea is mere fantasy, but the English cannot be reproached with being the organisators of such phantoms. When Count Zeppelin's airship accomplished its successful flight to Switzerland on the 1st of July, certain German journalists, who understood about as much about technical matters as about military ones, indulged in dreams of all kinds as to the offensive value of the dirigible airship, especially as directed against England. The bad disaster, which befell the Zeppelin airship scarcely a month later, showed that the whole matter was not so simple as it looked. After a silence of some months they are once more beginning. The former Regierungsrat Martin unfolded a plan at a recent meeting, whereby an invasion of England could be accomplished, either by means of the Zeppelin dirigible, or by means of a large number of aeroplanes. Herr Martin is the man who, some years ago, caused considerable financial damage in Germany by indulging in sinister prophecies with regard to the financial collapse of Russia; thereby inducing thousands of investors to dispose of their Russian securities at most unfavourable prices. He is now busily at work trying to make a breach in the relations between England and Germany.

It is possible that he has met with a certain amount of success in this direction. It is a misfortune, not alone for the relations between England and Germany, but for those existing between all countries, that one is but too ready to judge the opinions and tendencies of a whole nation by the utterances of a dozen senseless bawlers. The remaining hundreds of thousands of sensible beings remain silent; the senseless bawlers uplift their voices, and, consequently, are listened to.

AS A MATTER OF FACT,

no sensible man or woman in Germany thinks of an invasion of England, especially by means of such phantastic and useless means. At the abovenamed meeting, Regierungsrat Martin was clearly shown the infeasibility of his plans by an expert present. It was demonstrated, among other things, that the enormous number of aeroplanes, necessary to such an invasion, would require so vast a space as to entirely preclude all possibility of action. Equally impossible would be the bombardment or destruction of a fleet by Zeppelin airships. A balloon would have to keep at an enormous altitude to avoid being itself hit by projectiles from the fleet, as the least damage to the balloon would at once put it out of action. From such a height, a warship presents an extraordinarily small target, which it would be almost impossible to hit. If we bear in mind how exceedingly low is the proportion of killed and wounded in a battle to the number of shots fired on both sides from rifles and guns, we see that it would, consequently be a piece of pure luck if one of the bombs from the balloon—only a small number could be carried on account of the weight—, were to get home; it would be still more extraordinary if such a lucky hit were to place a ship out of action, or destroy it.

Quite irrespective of the question of the fighting utility of the dirigible, we are confronted with the problem as to whether it would ever, be able to reach the field of action. It would, evidently, be more at the the mercy of wind and weather than a battleship. Of course Germany, should it become involved in war, would make use of dirigibles as an auxiliary fighting force, and endeavour to inflict as much damage on the enemy as possible therewith; it is even not out of the question that towns might be bombarded or ships destroyed by such means. There is, however, a vast difference between using airships as an auxiliary fighting force in war and regarding them as the basis on which a whole campaign can be founded. To take the offensive on the ground of the possible destructive powers of the airship, with the ever present likelihood of failure and consequent destruction of one's own country, would be a criminal folly. A private individual, such as Herr Martin, may preach such wanton doctrines, but the German Emperor, the German Chancellor and the German Federal Council take a more serious view of the responsibility of their position.

I have so far omitted to mention the fact that both—Emperor and people are actuated by a far too friendly feeling towards England to be desireful of going to war with that Power. I have only sought to prove to those, who place no confidence in Germany's friendly intentions, that Germany cannot think of an invasion of England, because such an undertaking is, for military reasons, an impossibility.

NOTES ON EUROPEAN FINANCE.

Sir Adam Block, the well-known representative of the English and Dutch bond-holders, has just published a very detailed report concerning the Turkish public debt. Prominence is given to the important increase in revenue for the financial year 1907/8 which has since been maintained. From 2,653,209 Turkish pounds we have an increase of nearly three-fourths of a million, bringing the total to £3,308,565 T. It is true that more then half a million of this sum has been produced by the additional 3 per cent. tariff, which the Powers have conceded to Turkey. But after deducting this sum, there still remains the imposing increase of 4·6 per cent. over the preceding year. The revenues have increased by 30 per cent. since 1903, while the costs of administration have somewhat diminished. At the same time the tariff receipts are capable of development, and the Turkish Government has just secured the services of Chitty Bey, who has done good service in Egypt in the Custom Service. The present session of the first Turkish Parliament is likely to have a beneficial influence on the finances of the country. The Porte has just succeeded in negotiating an advance of 255 million marks with the German Orient Bank, repayable out of the next loan. With this sum the recent orders given by the Turkish War Office to the Amalgamated Arms-Factories, the Rheinische Metallfabrik and to the Polte-Magdeburg, will be paid for.

The coming emission of a new Russian loan of 450 million roubles, which will be subscribed for in Paris on the 20th Jan., may be regarded as a peaceful sign, as 150 millions of this sum are intended to cover the deficit of 1909, and 300 millions are for the redemption of the 5 per cent. treasury-bonds, due in 1909. The rate of issue, 94 per cent. is so high that the older Russian loans are not likely to be influenced by this offer. This high rate of issue is, however, justified by the rise in price of all Russian securities, bearing a fixed rate of interest, during the last twelve months. This is not only the case with regard to Government securities, which have increased, according to their kind, from 7 to 10 per cent. but is more particularly the case with regard to railway stocks, which have shown a rise from 8 to 13 per cent. Without doubt the statesman-like attitude of the Duma in all financial questions has raised the credit of the Russian Empire.

In the Italian Financial Expose, which has been made before the Chamber by Carcano, the Minister of Finance, shows, as was to be expected, a decided decline in the surplus as shown by the estimates. The disappointment entailed, found expression in a terrible slump in the shares of the Banca d'Italia. The ministerial estimates for 1909-10 are not in themselves unfavourable, as they still point to a small surplus. But it is evident that Italy has been too niggardly in its expenditure for Army and Navy of late, and that this false economy has now to be atoned for by a sudden and heavy increase of the military budget. More important, from an economic standpoint, are the poor returns shown by the State railways. Owing to the high working capital involved, they only yield a profit of 2,185 per cent., inclusive of taxation and stamp duty, which also have to be paid by private companies. The Government found the permanent-way, the rolling-stock and the station-buildings, which they took over from the companies, in such a deplorable condition, that it is obliged to devote large sums annually merely for such repairs as are absolutely necessary. Here we see the truth of the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine".

Since June last most of the important stock exchange fluctuations have started in Berlin. A glance at the figures for the month of November shows a further increase in prices. The rise has been most conspicuous in dividend stocks, in communal and provincial mortagage debentures, and in the shares of the building societies. German Government loans also benefited by the rise, whereas foreign stocks, influenced by the tendency of foreign bourses, sank in price. The stocks of the different textile companies were especially favoured by this rise in prices. A very good idea of the importance of the Berlin Bourse may be obtained by glancing at the amount produced by halving the sums realised by both sales and purchases. This gives us a sum of 35 milliards of marks for stocks bearing a fixed rate of interest, of which sum, 13 1/4 milliards were realised by foreign shares. The mean sum produced by dividend stocks amounted to rather less than 10 milliards. In this instance foreign securities are only specified in the case of banking shares. It is characteristic of the international importance of the Berlin Bourse that foreign banking shares, to the value of 830 million marks, were dealt in during this month, more than a third of the value of the German banking shares negotiated. This is the more remarkable as Frankfurt-on-Main and Hamburg, from time immemorial, have made a speciality of certain foreign securities.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

In the history of the conquest of the air by mankind, the year 1908 will certainly be handed down to posterity as "the Great Year," at the same time it has established, for the time being the order of precedence of the various nations in this race. In the domain of aviatics the Americans are, without doubt to the fore, whilst in the matter of motor airships, the Germans head the list. In Germany, every endeavour has been made to maintain and develop the results already achieved. With regard to the scientific continuation of attempts and experiment in the problems of aerial navigation, the suggestion has been made that a chair for the study of this science be established at the Technical High School at Charlottenburg. This would be the first professorship established for this latest of all modern technical sciences; in view of the keen interest aroused by aerial navigation on all sides it is probable that this suggestion will soon become a reality. In the meantime the model of a new air-ship is in course of construction: it, like Count Zeppelin's, adheres to the rigid system, but, in addition to various other peculiarities, differs more especially from Zeppelin's air-ship in that its frame-work is made of wood and not of aluminium. We owe the idea of this model to Mr. Rettig, the architect, who, in conjunction with Professor Schutte of the Technical High School at Danzig, has devoted himself to the completion of this new air-ship. In the field of air-ship construction in general, we may see the advantage that peculiar combination of scientific theory and engineering and manufacturing skill, which may be designated, in a word, as the "German system." With regard to the part played by industrial circles in the development of aerial navigation, we need only contemplate the Society for the Study of Motor Air-ships, which has been formed from the class in question. The Parseval air-ship, which has now been taken over by the German Army, owes its inception to the work of this society. The Society for the Study of Motor Air-ships, has recently removed to the town of Bitterfelde, not far from Halle. In the future it will confine itself to the construction of models, which can then be taken over and utilised by the constructing company. In other directions too, industrial enterprise is taking the greatest interest in the future of the air-ship. We learn that, in Frankfurt-on-Main, a company has been formed with the title "Deutsche Aerostation-Gesellschaft" with no less an object than the creation of a regular line of air-ships. The point of departure is to be Friedrichshafen. Line No. 1 is to pass over Bavaria and Saxony, Berlin, Hamburg, and Breman, and then Rhine upwards to the Lake of Constance; line No. 2 is to start from Berlin, and pass over middle Germany and Frankfurt-on-Main back to Friedrichshafen; finally, line No. 3 is to pass from the lake of Constance via Wurzburg, Brunswick and Hamburg to Copenhagen. The fleet of this projected Company is to consist of seven air-ships of the Zeppelin type. It is an enterprising plan but, it is scarcely necessary to add that, for the time being, it is likely to remain one. The time when a regular air-ship communication will be in existence is not yet so near at hand.

L. ASCH.

MR. ALBERT KING, aged eighty-two, and Mr. Benjamin King, seventy-nine, called upon their friend Captain George Wright, who is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-nine, and his sister, Mrs. Ruffles, who is eighty-four, at his residence in Orchard-street, Ipswich. One of the visitors suggested "just one rubber" at whist to signalise the occasion, and the quartet accordingly sat down to a game, interesting from the fact that the ages of the four players totalled 334 years.

MR. BRYAN does not encourage the belief that he is an extinct volcano. Notwithstanding his third defeat in the election for President of the United States, he said to a Press representative in Philadelphia:—"I am still in politics and expect to be for about 20 years, and I shall make it convenient to be present whenever and wherever a man or group of men attempt to republicanise the Democratic party. Six million five hundred thousand voters of the Democracy endorsed the platform adopted at Denver. I am satisfied that the great majority of them honestly believed in the platform, and I shall co-operate with them rather than with those who would attempt to conciliate the special interests that defeated the Democratic party and now dominate the country through the Republican party." Mr. Bryan declines to be a candidate again for any office.

THE REFORMS IN TURKEY.

REORGANIZING THE FORCES.

German and British Officers Wanted.

THE BALKAN ASPECT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Government to-day read a statement in the Chamber on internal and external policy.

A vote of confidence was carried by acclamation.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Further telegrams from Constantinople report that Government, in a statement in the Chamber yesterday, announced the engagement of German and British officers to reorganize the Army and Navy respectively.

The statement expressed confidence of the favourable issue of negotiations with Bulgaria.

Referring to Crete, it declared that a solution would be attained with the co-operation of the Powers, safeguarding the Ottoman rights. Government finally emphasised the necessity of continuing in the path of constitutional reform and retaining the friendship of Europe and especially of Great Britain.

Advices from Belgrade state that an official announcement considers Turkey's acceptance of Austrian offer a good augury. The Press opines that Servia and Montenegro are certain to receive compensation.

It is stated in Vienna that tariff concessions on Bosnian railways will probably be granted to Servia, thus opening a way to the sea.

LIBERALS AND THE LORDS.

Speech by Mr. Churchill.

READY FOR BATTLE.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Birmingham last night, made a vigorous attack on the House of Lords.

Government, he said, was ready for immediate battle if the Lords chose to exercise its power of rejecting the provision for financial service for the year, but they preferred to present the Liberal case as a whole to the electors. He admitted that bye-elections had been unfavourable, but there was no reason why a General Election at a well-chosen moment, upon a clear and simple issue should not retrieve the whole situation.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

One Hundred Miners Entombed.

POSITION HOPELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

A hundred miners have been entombed in the Lick Colliery at Bluefields, Western Virginia. Their position is hopeless.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Russian 4½ per cent. loan of £48,000,000 will be issued in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg on January 22nd. The price of issue will be 89½.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Further Shocks.

SOUTHERN AUSTRIA AFFECTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The earthquake shocks at Padua, Florence, and Venice to-day were so violent that people rushed out of their houses, a number of which were cracked.

The people of Imola camped out in the open round fires.

The Chinese Government has granted fifty thousand taels for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

An earthquake took place yesterday morning at many points in Southern Austria from Saravajo to Trieste.

The following is the list of subscriptions to the Relief Fund in aid of the earthquake sufferers at Reggio, Calabria, and Messina received at the Italian Consulate :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
"G. G."	150	0	0
"A Friend"	100	0	0
"My Mite"	100	0	0
French Consul... ...	25	0	0
Collection, St. Thomas' Cathedral	368	13	6
Fakuroodin H. Khan ...	8	0	0
A Parsi, Mahableshwar ...	5	0	0
Mr. A. R. Bambawala ...	10	0	0
Mr. S. R. Daniels ...	5	0	0
"Redfern"	15	0	0
Mr. A. Cerchiari ...	30	0	0
Messrs. Mongini Brothers ...	100	0	0
Mr. Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Warden	50	0	0
Mr. Skinner, Nagpur ...	50	0	0
Mr. Nathumall, Barabanki.	20	0	0
Miss Tebbs	15	0	0
Mr. Thomson, Panch Mahals ...	15	0	0
Messrs. Fucile & Co. ...	75	0	0
Mr. F. E. Hardcastle ...	30	0	0
Total ...	1,171	13	6

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Reforms Scheme.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Notice is now given of the following additional questions for to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Council by Mr. Dadabhoy in view of doubts expressed in certain quarters about the introduction "en bloc" of the reforms sketched in the Secretary of State's despatch to this Government of 28th November last :—

Will Government be pleased to state approximately the time when they will be carried out, and further, for the satisfaction of the people, to use all possible expedition in their introduction ?

2. Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing trained lawyers as Judicial Commissioners and Additional Commissioners wherever such offices exist or may be created in future?

3. (a) First, is Government aware the impositson upon India of an additional burden of Rs. 45,00,000 in consequence of the decision of the Romer Committee, notwithstanding a vigorous protest from this Government, has caused widespread dissatisfaction in the country ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the grounds upon which this burden has been imposed and to lay upon the table all papers relating thereto.

(c) Has the Secretary of State finally sanctioned the additional expenditure in consultation with this Government ?

(d) Was the report of the Romer Committee published either in India or in England before sanction? If not, why not? Has it since been published ?

(e) In sanctioning the extra contribution from India, were the recommendations of the Welby Commission taken into account and considered ?

(f) Has similar contribution been exacted from any of the British Colonies ? If not, why this difference in the treatment of differen parts of the same Empire ?

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING.

Arrangements well Advanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Arrangements for the Viceregal wedding on the 20th are now well advanced.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord Frederick Hamilton, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Captain McNeil arrive in Calcutta tomorrow morning.

ANOTHER BENGAL OUTRAGE.

Train Fired At.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Early yesterday morning, between Madhupur and Jhajha stations, the down Benares passenger train was fired at by some person unknown, hiding probably in a neighbouring thicket.

The guard heard a report and simultaneously a bullet broke the lookout glass of the rear brake-van, narrowly missing the guard.

The matter has been reported to the Howrah Police and an enquiry is proceeding.

RAIN IN THE U. P.

A Welcome Shower.

CROPS BENEFITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 14.

A light but fairly constant shower fell here throughout last night doing a very substantial amount of good to the wheat and other crops, which were greatly in need of rain. There are signs, too, that we may get further showers to-day, and these are wanted.

DURBAR AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 14.

Sir John Hewett holds a Durbar here for Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions on Monday next and the place is beginning to fill up already with increasing durbaris.

LADY LANSDOWNE AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 14.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, who is staying here at Government House as the guest of Sir John and Lady Hewett, was present at the Husainabad Arabic School prize distribution yesterday with the Government House party.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Seasonal Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The usual seasonal increase in plague is now taking place, though upon a smaller scale than in previous years. Returns, now published for the week ending the 9th instant, show a total of 2,155 deaths, Bombay Presidency reporting 593, the Punjab 483, the United Provinces 296, Bengal 179, Burma 234, the Central Provinces and Berar 174, and Rajputana 134.

MESSRS. J. H. WHITE and V. T. JANSON, Executive Engineers, from leave, are posted to the E. B. S. Railway.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Registration Act Partially Repealed.

IMPORTANT POINTS CONCEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

A letter is published which has been addressed by the Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India to Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul W. Abbar, who presided at the recent meeting at the Town Hall, Calcutta, to protest against the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. Following are the more important portions :—

I am to say that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government of India, who will use their best endeavours to secure sympathetic treatment to British Indian subjects in the Transvaal. The Government of India have recently received intimation that, although the Transvaal Government have been unable to repeal Act 2 of 1908, they have, in consideration of the representations they have received, passed an Act with the object of meeting objections which had been raised to the previously existing legislation. The principal objections which have now been removed were as follows :

(1) Definition of term "Asiatic" should be altered so that Mahomedan subjects of the Turkish Dominions should not, as expressed in Law 3 of 1885, be specially described as Asiatics.

(2) Unregistered Asiatics domiciled in the Transvaal for three years prior to the 11th October 1899 should be allowed to return and register themselves, provided they made applications within one year of the coming into force of the new Act.

(3) Names of male minor Asiatics to be recorded on their parents' certificates and their registration not to be required until they reach the age of sixteen years.

(4) Thumb impression should not be required from applicants for trading licences who could sign their names in English in formed handwriting.

(5) An appeal from the decision of the Registrar of Asiatics refusing to register an applicant for registration should be allowed to a magistrate specially appointed to hear all such appeals.

(6) Provision in Act 2 of 1907 allowing Asiatics under certain circumstances to acquire liquor should be deleted on grounds that it was contrary to the religion of the majority of persons concerned to consume the same.

(7) While Act 2 of 1907 was to remain on the Statute Book, all Asiatics holding certificates of registration under the Validating Act were to be specially exempted from the provisions of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act.

4. It will be seen that persons holding certificates under the new Act are specially exempted from the provisions of the former Act and that Mahomedan subjects of Turkish Dominions have been excluded from the definition of Asiatics.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 15.

Fort Field Officer—Lieut. A. D. Conner, 116th Mahrattas ; next for duty—Lieut. H. W. Young, 116th Mahrattas ! Colaba Field Officer—Major F. J. Duncan, D. S. O., 2nd Royal Scots ; next for duty —Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 14.—Maj. Chichester, 28th Punjabis, from Nowshera.
Capt. Jenkins, Chief of the Staff, from Simla.
Maj.-Genl. Park, Staff, from Nasirabad.
Maj. London, 73rd C. from Aurungabad.
Capt. Dalrymple-Hay, 43rd E. R. from Erinpura.
Lieut. Martin, 43rd E. R. from Erinpura.
Lieut. Coullie, I.M.S., from Satara.
Lt.-Col. Cortlery. I.M.S., from Ahmednagar.
Lady Supdt. Wildman, Q. A. M. N. S. I., from Karachi.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 14.—Col. Sutton, 94th Russell's Inf. to Baroda.
Lieut. Greenhouse, 94th Russell's Inf. to Baroda.
Lieut.-Col. Cortlery, I.M.S., to Karachi.
Maj. Wade Brown, R.A.M.C., to Poona.
Lady Supdt. Wildman, Q.A.M.N.S.I., to Poona.
Lieut. Coullie, I.M.S., to Satara.
Maj.-Genl. Park, Staff to England.
Capt. Aylen, R.A.M.C., to Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Captain McMaskill, Corps of Guides, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

Captain Edwards, 85th Battery, joins 30th Battery at Karachi, vice Captain Johnson, posted to the 85th Battery.

Captain Lord is transferred from No. 73 to to No. 101 Company, R.G.A., Attock, vice Captain Ingham, posted to No. 73 Company.

Captain Moberly, 56th Rifles, is appointed Staff Captain-in-Chief of the Staff's Division, vice Captain Browne, 5th Gurkhas, appointed Brigade Major, Garhwal Brigade.

Captain Cassels, 32nd Lancers, is appointed Brigade Major, Meerut Cavalry Brigade, vice Captain Jones, transferred to Lucknow as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Alexander, 55th Rifles, becomes Staff Captain, Peshawar.

Captain Haslehurst, 29th Punjabis, officiates as Brigade Major, Rawalpindi.

Captain Daniel, Seaforths, becomes Brigade Major, Lucknow Infantry Brigade.

Captain Roche, Wiltshires, becomes Brigade Major, Poona Infantry Brigade.

It has been decided that in future all officers of the British and Indian Armies, lady nurses and honorary commissioned officers moving between India and Europe, the Colonies or any other foreign stations and "vice versa," and entitled to passage, shall be exempt from deductions on account of messing for themselves irrespective of whether the movement is on Imperial or Indian service and whether British or Indian rates of pay are drawn during the voyage.

THE Transport "Rohilla" is expected at Bombay on the 26th instant with drafts from Southampton.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH.

Addressing the University Senate.

LAST evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the Bombay University, Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science, addressed the members of the Bombay University Senate on the subject of the curriculum of Commercial Education.

In the opening the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, thanked the Fellows of the Senate for accepting his invitation to hear the address from Mr. Lees-Smith. The subject of commercial education, he said, was one which was likely to interest them and would have to be taken up by their University. He was quite sure the remarks of Mr. Lees-Smith would be of considerable interest to them.

Professor Lees-Smith beginning his address said that he had sought the opportunity of speaking to a purely academic audience, because a good many of the statements that he wished to make related purely to the educational side in connection with his mission to Bombay. The explanation he wished to convey would be most appropriately made in order to introduce what he had to say. He would begin by summarising the statements that he had made some weeks ago. Referring to the subject the lecturer said that the reasons which prompted the British Provincial Universities to introduce commercial education for a degree in their University were to be first examined. Commercial education was a product of new Universities. The position of the Bombay University was a good deal more similar to that of the new Provincial Universities of Great Britain than that of any other University. Most of those that had come to India came from either Cambridge or Oxford and therefore they wished to see matters managed in the way they did in Cambridge or Oxford. But they had to see what type of students they would come across if a Commercial Faculty was established in Bombay. The class of students they would have to deal with did not consist of young men of means. If they looked at the Provincial Universities they would find that they were the starters of this method amidst the commercial community. They would have to teach a new starter of society. Formerly the Universities had not considered that they had any special business with commercial work. Commercial men had reciprocated by contempt for University education. Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester Universities found that unless methods were found to deal with the middle class the bulk of the public would stay away from the University. A similar move was set into operation by the commercial community. The latter began to enquire whether it would not be too late to enter into business after they were educated fully in the manner as the doctors, barristers and men of other ordinary professions. They were wondering if their boys were going to follow their occupation they must condemn University education ; they must keep away from University education, because the training they received would have very little bearing upon the occupation they were to follow. It soon became evident after this that it was possible to do in Great Britain what had already been done by its great commercial rivals, Germany and the United States. The British Universities then devised means to prepare men for commercial and business life. When the lecturer had been to Bombay he had devoted a great deal of attention and attempted to devise a curriculum that would suit them in India. And the chief object of his address that evening was to put before them the curriculum so devised. Before doing so he wished to draw their attention to two or three large considerations. It happened just at the period that he was in this Presidency a new epoch in the life of this country was growing up. If they took Oxford and Cambridge Universities, they would find that one of their claims had always been the way they educated the men who were going to encounter public life in their country. Of these more than half the number enters political life, and therefore it was that there was a good deal of political teaching in their curriculum—political economy, political science, political philosophy, etc. Now it appeared to him that if this task was incumbent on British Universities it was far more incumbent upon the Indian Universities. Much of the progress would therefore depend upon whether Indian Universities would regard it their task to prepare students for the study of political science. All the new Universities had come to the conclusion that it was one of their tasks. They took it for granted that commercial leaders were the type of men who were going to play a very considerable part in influencing the political destinies of the country. Indian students were those in whose hands the local Government was likely to come, and therefore in the Professor's suggestion the element of liberal education was introduced.

After describing the various subjects which should be taught in the commercial classes, Mr. Lees-Smith expressed a hope that in January 1910 he would hear that a Commercial Faculty was established in the Bombay University and that in three years' time a body of students appeared to receive their degree in Commerce.

The Vice-Chancellor, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Lees-Smith, said that he could not assure the lecturer that the Faculty could be established as early as next January, as things moved slowly in India and the Universities were probably known to be conservative bodies. However, he hoped that the interest created by the lecturer would be maintained, and he wished every success to his mission.

SIR JACOB SASSOON.

Congratulatory Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 14.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Jewish Community of Poona, presided over by Mr. Ezra Reuben, Sub-Judge, was held to congratulate Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., on the title recently conferred on him. After some highly complimentary speeches the following telegram was read and agreed to unanimously :—

"As the Chairman of a public meeting in Poona of Bene-Israelites convened this evening, I am asked te convey to you and Lady Sassoon our hearty congratulations on the great honour done you by His Majesty in conferring on you the title of Baronet. Your family has during the last three generations done a great deal for education and charity, and you have worthily maintained its traditions. This is a fitting recognition by Government of your great and many-sided philanthropy and public services, and the Community wishes you and Lady Sassoon health, continued prosperity and highest honours."

A MONTH IN BURMA.

A Tourist's Notes and Comments.

II.

Saturday, 28th November.—I had a lazy morning as I knew that the mist would hang over the Gokteik gorge until about 9-30. After a walk down to have a look at the bases of the piers of the viaduct, where they perch on the natural bridge, I boarded the train at about 10-45, and changing at Maymo reached Mandalay after dark at about 7-45.

Sunday, 29th November.—This morning a kind friend took me through the Mandalay Bazaar. I was disappointed. Sunday is not perhaps a good day, but there was not nearly so much to be seen in the way of beautiful silks and—I should not have put this second—fascinating Burmese demoiselles—as I had anticipated. I also paid a visit to Ma Khin, who keeps a well known shop, where I found, no doubt thanks to my companion, that Burmese carved work was very cheap. After breakfast, to the Arracan Pagoda—a pleasant run in an electric tram. The Pagoda, somewhat Chinese in formation, did not strike me as either very beautiful or very imposing—though there is much carving and much guilding about it and a very resplendent gold-covered Buddha rests in the central shrine. I was sorry to see lying in a courtyard broken bronze figures of men and beasts which must in their day have been rather gems. A market surrounds the Pagoda and flows over into its outer arcades, but a bazaar containing little of interest. In the afternoon I drove out to see the 729 pagodas near the fort. These little pagodas are built round a larger edifice and each is the shrine of a portion of the Buddhist scriptures which are beautifully cut on stone, each stone protected and covered by a shrine. They are not old, built only some 60 years ago, but though they do not themselves show much damage the carved gateways leading to the enclosure are weather-stained and cracked, their glory of gold leaf departed and near them are Buddhist rest houses and houses for priests all falling to decay. The fort walls stand firm, built of red brick, with an earth ramp backing them inside—they enclose barracks, the old palace, the jail, dwelling-houses and the Club, and are themselves in turn enclosed within a wide moat overgrown with lotus, just now unfortunately not in bloom. The fort is large, four-square, each side a mile and a quarter in length. The municipal elections have just been held here. My friend who took me round this morning was expressing his surprise that certain Burmese candidates had not been returned. He was talking in the vernacular to an old Burmese lady who promptly replied: "How could they expect to get in ? They did not give the voters even 4 annas."

Monday, 30th November.—This morning I had an interesting tour round the Mandalay Jail. Later on I wandered through the Palace of King Thibaw. A somewhat depressing experience. The wooden edifice still stands, though the golden umbrella crowning the summit has gone. The edifice stands, but the wood is decaying, the gilding is slowly vanishing and decay seems to be in possession. In the old courtly days, bright hued, rustling silks, gorgeous state robes, stiff with gold, the Palace bright with paint and gilding—a suitable setting. Now deserted—a few Burmese wandering through admiring the evidence of a vanished glory—in the museum a party of young Poongees gazing at models and photos of old Burmese warriors and statesmen. I climbed the fire lookout—160 wooden steps—and was rewarded with a beautiful bird's-eye view of Mandalay. The city lies on a flat plain the houses surrounded by trees, foliage greets the eye, in every direction—here and there pagodas raise their graceful heads. In the near distance to the northward risis Mandalay hill, dotted with pagodas, and except for a gap to the north-west, and a wider opening to the south, the horizon is bounded by hills—to the west and south distant, but to the east rising within a few miles of the town.

Tuesday, 1st December.—A very pleasant day with friends. After dinner went aboard the good paddle steamer "Momein" for the run up to Bhamo.

Wednesday, 2nd December.—Under weigh from Mandalay at 9-45 a. m. A winding course—our channel marked with bamboo poles moored by means of sandbags in the swift current. Low-lying banks on our right—on the left wooded slopes, the inevitable pagoda well in evidence. Many timber rafts floated past us, each with its little hut built amidships, and its crew of five or six men steering an uncertain course by means of sweeps at each end. One raft looked like a floating village, with many small huts perched on it. These, I understand, contained paddy, bound for market lower down the river. About 9 miles above Mandalay we passed on the right bank of the River (W) the enormous, unfinished Pagoda of Mingun, now earthquake shattered and ruined. Near by, hidden among the trees, is the great bell, some 31 feet in height, 18 feet in diameter and estimated to weigh 80 tons. At about 3 45 we paused off Kyauknyaung, a boat coming off to us. Shortly afterwards the river began to narrow, high wooded banks closing it in on either side. Suddenly there is a wider reach, and looking ahead we see the Shwe-u-daung mountains towering 9,000 feet heavenwards. On the banks of the River are little clearings with teak logs dotted about, evidently depots for raft making, and in a secluded corner we see half a dozen native craft tied up to the bank. We are now in the third defile and with ever-changing scenery—here low jungle, there a sparsely clad wall of rock, a mighty forest giant spreading its arms in blessing over its smaller neighbours—a little dark gut in the bank, a roaring torrent probably in monsoon time. So we pass on till at 5-15 we cast anchor off Thabeitkyan, the post for Moghok and the ruby mines, 40 miles away. No sooner is our anchor down than with one splash four of our khallasis are in the water running a line ashore. Slowly we warp to the bank taking in with interest the details of the little crowd on shore. Chinese in their blue, Shans with their huge hats, Indians—distinguished by their white turbans, Burmese in their bright lunghis—and the usual touch of Khaki supplied by some four or five Burma Police. This motley group, surrounded by bales of cargo, baskets of fruits or sweets, await us on the water's edge ; above them the bank rises steeply some 30 feet, and here a second instalment waits, casual disinterested lookers on, mostly Eurasian. Luckily the color below catches one's eye, for crowning the bank are a couple of huts of that loathesomely useful material corrugated iron. We dash ashore for a few moments, and by 6-50 are under weigh again, steaming along for our anchorage, our searchlight flashing on the banks, and at 7 o'clock we anchor for the night at Male in a wide river, the third defile behind us.

Thursday, 3rd December.—I was glad to pull up a blanket over my resai in the early morning : it was very cold. The "Momein" got under weigh at 6 a.m., but I did not leave my bunk until about 7-30, and when I first looked out I found a strong cold wind blowing and the mist still lying in the valleys. A couple of short pauses at Kyan Hyat and Tagoung, then the sun claimed his kingdom, and the day being well aired the atmosphere was much more pleasant. Sandbanks, jungly stretches of the river and always hills at one side or another. At about 1-30 p. m. we approached Tigyaing, a populous village on the right bank, a pagoda-crowned hill guarding its northern border. This reach of the River was very beautiful with the tree-clad hills in the background, the village with its swarming population on the shore to meet our steamer's cutter, a little white Government launch, moored to the bank and on the other side of the river sandbanks with a cluster of fishing boats. All the way we have seen at intervals the big balanced drop nets such as are found on the Indian coast at Cocbin, only the former are mounted on rafts and can be moved from point to point—and timber rafts have been passing us hourly in one place filling the centre of the channel and forcing us to push our onward way over a sandbank. In the afternoon the scenery was glorious. A long stretch of river studded with sandbanks. In the distance range upon range of hills, which, as the sinking sun finished his day's work, took on the most beautiful purple and blue coloring. A rosy flush in the sky reflected back upon the water as calm and pellucid as a lake, here and there a Burmese village with a few gay lungied natives—and behind us, in the dim distance, the range of hills near Mandalay : a lovely evening, one of those evenings that you look back upon as in themselves worth the whole journey. We stopped for a few moments at Kalona, opposite to Inwya, the entrance to the Shwe Li River, where the Bombay Burma Co. have large tracts of timber country.

At 6-45 we came, most neatly, alongside the lighter at the station of Katha on the right bank of the river. A halt of 20 minutes enabled us to run ashore and admire the little railway station with its festoons of orchids—then aboard again we put off into the stream, anchoring with some 45 fathoms of cable out to allow us good holding in case a stray lumber raft should tumble across our hawse during the night.

Friday, 4th December.—As our Captain had anticipated, there was a heavy mist this morning, so that instead of getting under weigh at 6 a. m. we did not leave our anchorage until 7-30. At 9-45 we stopped off Modah, a considerable village on the right bank of the river—then on again through wide reaches, with many a sandbank high and dry above the water—very tricky navigation. There is an endless variety in the scenery. Again we have high mountains in the distance, but the right bank of the river here is a cliff some 40 feet high, tree crowned, while on the other side we have high-banks with long grass atop.

MADAME GOMEZ'S CONCERT.

A Brilliant Gathering.

THE Concert given by Madame Alice Gomez last night at the Town Hall was a huge success both from the point of view of a large and appreciative gathering and of the excellence of the programme. Madame Alice Gomez's name is one to conjure with in the musical world in Bombay, and if applause counts for anything, the Indian Diva received quite an ovation at each appearance on the platform. Madame Gomez sang in her own charming manner and the audience was delighted to find that her recent indisposition had, in no way, made any difference in her voice.

An excellent programme was provided, and Madame Gomez was ably assisted by Miss Lucie Barton, Mr. Inglis and Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Addlestone, who was down on the programme for two songs, was unavoidably absent and Madame Gomez obliged the audience by a song instead which was well received, and in response to a decided encore gave "Annie Laurie." The programme opened by Mr. Inglis singing "I'll sing thee songs of Araby," which was much appreciated. "When thy blue eyes" by Madame Alice Gomez was enthusiastically applauded, she sang "Chanson Espagnol," in which her voice was probably heard to the best advantage, the rich, deep tones being particularly remarkable for their purity and feeling. In Mendelssohn's Duet, "O wert thou in the cauld blast," Madame Gomez and Mr. Inglis carried away the audience with them. Mr. Hamilton proved himself a capable musician in a pianoforte solo and the audience were not slow to appreciate his excellent manipulation. The programme concluded with "Home, Sweet Home," which, with the "Chanson Espagnol," shared the distinction of giving Madame Alice Gomez's hearers the fullest opportunity of judging of the light and shade of her marvellous voice. The hall rang with applause as Madame Gomez sang the last verse One could not help thinking how the singer breathed life into those simple words by portraying in her inimitable tones the intense longing and faith of the poet. Those who have heard Madame Gomez before were charmed to hear her again after a lapse of many years. Those who heard her for the first time in Bombay were no doubt aware of the immense possibilities of the human voice. All would like to hear her again.

KOLHAPUR SEDITION CASE

Third Day's Hearing.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 14.

The case was resumed to-day.

Mr. Branson addressed the Court. He said the law was contained in the judgment of Mr. Justice Strachey in the "Kesari" case, and read articles and commented on them. He said the first and second accused were trying to shelter themselves under the third accused. He then referred to the diaries.

The Hon. Mr. Khare replied, speaking for all the accused. He dealt at length with the meaning of the articles.

The speech was not concluded when the Court rose.

Judgment will probably be delivered on Monday, when the remaining cases will be taken up.

BURMA RICE.

Importation into India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Burma rice is now being imported in large quantities into Calcutta for the up-country market in consequence of the failure of crops which has occurred. British India steamers are reported to be bringing some three thousand tons weekly and two vessels with seven thousand tons each are expected.

COLONEL DALY, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, proceeds Home on six months' leave next spring.

ALTERATIONS are being made in rules relating to the probationary service of chaplains appointed in India to equalise their prospects with those selected by the Secretary of State.

A "NATIVE" ON PROPOSED REFORMS.

Amusing Conversation.

How little the Indian reforms enunciated by Lord Morley in Parliament really appeal to the average Indian and how little the Indian really understands the machinery of administration under which he lives are strikingly brought out by an extremely interesting conversation. Major H. S. Fox-Strangways, Deputy-Commissioner of the Jhelum district, has had with one, "Khan Bahadur Raja Aurangzeb," writes the "Standard" which publishes the following :—

This gentleman is a retired Government servant and the conversation which follows is set out in the Indian Blue-book just issued. His views, therefore, are those of a man of education, yet when he is asked "What do you think of this new scheme?" (Lord Morley's) he promptly replies, "What new scheme?" Then the scheme of the proposed councils is explained to him, and he asks, "What good will they do the people?"

On the proposal to consult the people of a district on questions affecting them he urges that it should be done "in secret, for it is not right to put people in opposition to Government." And then Khan Bahadur Raja Aurangzeb speaks out. He admits that the Sarkar (Government) is well-meaning but it has made two fatal mistakes. "It has given education to people unfitted for it and it has put the tenants above the landlords." The following is the conversation, as it is reported by Mojar Fox-Strangways :—

"Salaam, Raja Sahib. I am glad you have come to see me to-day as I want to ask your opinion about this new scheme that the Government is proposing."

"What new scheme, Sahib? Is a new law being made for the Punjab? I think we have enough laws."

"Well, not exactly, but I suppose you don't see the newspapers?"

"'Tobah!' Sahib (forsooth, Sir). Why should I?"

"Well, the matter is this. The Lord Sahib thinks that the people should be consulted more before the laws are made, and he proposes to give them a chance of giving their opinions, but before I ask you your opinion on the scheme I should like to know whether you think the present system seems to want improvement."

"I don't quite understand, Sahib. The Sarkar (Government) is well meaning."

"Yes but I mean, do you understand who makes the laws by which you are governed now?"

"The Sarkar makes the laws."

"But what is the Sarkar? You have heard of the Legislative Councils at Simla and Lahore?"

"Oh, of course."

"Do you know who the members of these councils are?"

"Not exactly. There are some native members who sit with the Sahibs and say 'han, han' (yes, yes)."

"Well, perhaps I had better try to explain the Viceroy's scheme to you and then we will discuss it."

"The system of government at present is this. There is the Emperor in England with two parties who are elected by the people. Sometimes one party is larger, and sometimes the other. The larger party has a representative who advises the King, and he is called the Secretary of State for India."

"Oh, yes, Sahib. I have heard of him. He is Sir John Morley."

"More or less. Then he has a council. Then in India there is the Viceroy with an Executive Council which is the Government of India, and that is the real Sarkar. But for the purpose of making laws the Viceroy has a larger council called the Legislative Council, and, as you say, there are some native members in that. In the same way in the provinces there are Governors or Lieutenant-Governors, and they have little legislative councils to help them to make laws. Now the Viceroy first of all proposes to make some more councils to help him to know what the people think. He suggests having a big assembly which is to be called the Imperial Advisory Council and to consist of 60 members, 20 of whom are to be ruling Chiefs and the rest big zamindars. This council is only to give advise when asked for it and not to have any power. Now, Raja Sahib, what do you think of that idea?"

CONFUSED WITH "COUNCILS."

"Let me think, Sahib. I am rather confused with all these 'councils.' You say the Lord Sahib wants another 'council' made up of Rajas and zamindars. First, who would the Rajas be? There is Patiala in the Punjab and he is a boy, and Bahawalpur is dead, and Kashmir."

"Well! Oh, but there are others, and the zamindars would be the more important people."

"The zamindars. How would they be selected?"

"That's the question. How would you select them?"

"Sahib, if you ask the truth, I would say do not mention the name of councils. What good will they do to the people? The Sarkar is well meaning, as I said, but it will do what it thinks right if there were fifty councils."

"That's just it, Raja Sahib and you may be very sure that it will in this instance too, whatever you and I may think about the matter. The Viceroy has proposed this scheme, and Morley Sahib has approved it, so that all sensible men will understand that it is useless to condemn it wholesale. What we have to do is to examine it, and see if we can suggest weak points. One suggestion is that all land-holders who pay more than Rs. 10,000 per annum land revenue should vote for members for the Advisory Councils. What do you think of that?"

"It is no good, Sahib. I say again, do not mention the name of councils."

"Well you old Tory, suppose I explain, my own views ; you will at least tell me whether you think there is anything in them."

"Certainly."

"I think myself that the present system is a very good one. But it is quite true that the Sarkar sometimes makes mistakes in legislating for the people, because the people who finally make the laws do not live with the people who are affected by them. The Viceroy never makes a new law without asking the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not express his opinion till he has asked for the views of Commissioners, who, again, consult district officers. Now you know that we always consult our visitors about any change that is proposed, but just as you say the native members of the Legislative Councils simply sit and say 'han, han,' so you must admit most of our visitors do. I think the time to consult the people is when the proposal is being reported on by the district officer, and that if he had a little council composed of selected native gentlemen of the . . ."

GOVERNMENT MISTAKES.

"No, Sahib, consult us by all means, but do it secretly. It is not right to put people in opposition to Government. I will tell you the truth. The Sarkar is well meaning, as I have said, but it has made two fatal mistakes."

"First, it has given education to people unfitted for it ; second, it has put the tenants above the landlords. Now it wishes to put the 'kamins' (village servants, inferiors) above itself. The Sarkar should never be a defendant. I will tell you a story, Sahib. When I was Tahsildar at Muzaffargarh about thirty years ago, there was an outbreak of cholera. There was a pond near the kutchery (office or courthouse), and the Deputy Commissioner ordered me to have it drained, which I proceeded to do. When all the water was drained away the fishes were left, so I auctioned them for Rs. 8, and put the money in revenue deposit.

"The fishing rights had been leased by the villagers to a man for Rs. 20, and the lessee sued the villagers for that amount. Abdul Aziz was the Munsif, and he said that the tank was drained by the Deputy Commissioner's order, and that the lessee should have the value of the fish in deposit, and dismissed the suit. The lessee appealed, and the district judge, who was a young Sahib, made the Deputy Commissioner co-defendant! The Deputy Commissioner was Gladstone Sahib! Of course, this could not be, so I arranged a compromise, but the whole scheme of Government would collapse if the Deputy Commissioner could be made a co-defendant."

"I quite agree with you, but, as I said before, this council scheme is going to come whatever we may think, and I am trying to explain what I think might be done. If we had these tittle district councils that I suggest, they would be asked to give their opinion on any proposed measure and the Deputy Commissioner would report what local opinion was. But there are some men in nearly every district who are too big and influential to be members of the local council. I think that from the a Provincial Advisory Council might be selected to advise the Lieutenant-Governor. You know there are two sorts of legislation—that which affects the Sarkar and that which only affects the people. For example, the Land Alienation Act or Co-operative Credit Societies Act. I think that such measures should be sent to the Advisory Council I have suggested, and if a majority of that council disapproved of the measure it should not be put before the Legislative Council of the province until local opinion had again been called for."

"But how would you select the members of the Provincial Advisory Council?"

CREATING AN OPPOSITION.

"Certainly not by election any more than I would the local councillors. I think the Lieutenant-Governor should select men of every creed and class from among influential men of the province, but not from among ruling Chiefs."

"No, Sahib, the Lieutenant-Governor should no doubt consult influential men of the province as you would in the district, but he should do it privately."

"But the Viceroy says that the Sovereigns in India, however absolute, have always sought the advice of councillors."

"Yes, Sahib, but the councillors were appointed by them, and dismissed by them when they gave advice that was not acceptable. The Sarkar seems to be seeking to set up an opposition, so that it may argue with it. What good? The councils would know that they had no power, and would not give advice opposed to the suggestions of Government."

"Very well, then, Raja Sahib, I understand that you are opposed altogether to the proposed Advisory Council, and would not have it in any shape or form."

"Yes, Sahib. The name of 'council' should not be mentioned."

"Then, what about the Legislative Councils? The Viceroy proposed to increase his to 53 members."

"And they would be empowered to make laws?"

"Yes, but as there cannot be two Kings in one country, the Sarkari members would be in the majority."

"Then there would only be more "bakh" (talk) and the same result. The Sarkar would make the laws that seem right to it."

"And the Provincial Councils?"

"It is the same thing."

"I must admit, Raja Sahib, that you have not said 'han, han' to me this morning. Now is there anything that I can do for you?"

"There is one request, Sahib. In the matter of the Sub-Registrarship," etc., etc.

THE MOHURRUM COMMITTEE.

At the meetings held of the Mahomedan Committee constituted at the instance of His Excellency the Governor to co-operate in securing peace and order at the approaching Mohurrum, the Bohras, at the instance of their Mulla Saheb, and the representatives of the Shias have thrown themselves on the good-will of the Sunni community and expressed themselves willing to abide completely by the orders of Government in regard to the Mohurrum. These sentiments have evoked most cordial expressions of appreciation from the Sunni members of the Committee and it is hoped that the approaching Mohurrum may be celebrated in peace and harmony.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. E. P. White, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

The following officers passed the Higher Standard Revenue Departmental Examination on the 18th December:—Passed with credit—Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S.; Mr. G. D. Mackenzie, I.C.S.; Passed—Mr. J. S. Collett, I.C.S.; Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S.; Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S.; and Mr G. S. Hardy, I.C.S. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as Secretary to Government, Political, Special and Judicial Departments vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Lieutenant W. E. R. Williams, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., pending further orders.

First Class Military Assistant Surgeon A. H. MacGregor has been appointed to act as Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 19th November, pending further orders.

Captain A. G. MacKendrick, M.B., I.M.S., on special duty in connection with the epidemic of malaria in the City of Bombay.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L.C.E., is extended by one month.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. A. H. Whyte has been extended by seven days.

Mr. R. Jackson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, O. and R. Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railway.

Lieutenant H.W. Acton, I. M. S., Peshawar Division, and Captain A. J. V. Belts, I. M. S., Lucknow Division, are appointed Specialists in the Diseases of Women and Children.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

In pleasantly cool weather the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held at Santa Cruz yesterday morning. The gathering mustered some sixty strong, and a most enjoyable morning's sport fell to our lot. When moving off to draw the first covert, hounds in their excitement showed signs of attempting to run riot, but the hardworking whippers-in with the aid of their hunting crops soon brought the pack to its senses. Entering the wood by the graveyard at a different side to which we are accustomed, the hounds at once announced the fact that a jackal had been lurking about the neighbourhood, and away they went across a long stretch of rice fields and out on to the open Melon Ground. They piloted us across the whole length of this rough and dangerous tract of country, but fortunately for us we were able to make good use of the wide cart track which runs from Santa Cruz to Sahar. Carrying a good head straight through the village of Sahar, the hounds then took a line over some of the best banked paddy fields in the Vale of Salsette, many of these big banks requiring a horse to really exert himself to negociate them satisfactorily. The pace was as fast as the hardest of thrusters could wish for, and few people could desire a better line of country to gallop over. We arrive at the Backwater at the well known ford not far from the stone bridge at the end of the Andheri Road, and diving down the bank of the stream under the branches of the big tree we know so well, we cross the water and gallop round the right hand side of the walled-in enclosure. Hounds run straight through the enclosure, and we join them at the far end on the Kurla-Vehar road. Running straight across this road the hounds continue the hunt into the grassy Powai Valley at the same first class speed until we reach the huge range of hills which form one side of the great Horse Shoe Valley. Hounds take a course straight up this veritable mountain, and as soon as we saw them crowning the crest of the hill, we galloped round the end of the range and into the valley itself. As soon as we arrived there, curious to relate, we discovered the pack turning right back over hill. We accordingly retraced our footsteps round the corner of the hill, but before we could reach hounds they had killed the jackal just as he endeavoured to run back into the Powai Valley. The run had been a delightful one, and much of the going over first class riding country.

In spite of the appearance of the sun the morning was still cool and invigorating, and the Master accordingly decided to return to Sahar to investigate the covert which lies on the north side of the village. Our expectations were again fulfilled, and off we went over very much the same delightful line of country as the previous run. We crossed the Backwater and Kurla-Vehar Road in identically the same places, but the line bore somewhat more to the right than the previous hunt, as hounds ran to the Hogs Back Hill. A rockery on the top of this hill has more than once been a safe place of refuge for a jackal, and at one time yesterday morning it seemed as if our quarry had intended to make use of it, but fortunately he was not aware of its existence. Hounds hunted him hard straight over this hill and once more reached the same mountain on the side of the Horse Shoe Valley. Many of us again work round the end of the range of hills into the valley, but others, finding a part of the hills somewhat less steep than elsewhere, were to be seen climbing straight up it, and continued the line of hounds as best they could all along the top of the range to the Powai Heights. Hearsay tells me that hounds eventually lost the scent in these jungles, but it is a particularly difficult neighbourhood in which to ride a horse, and as the scent had been so remarkably good all the morning, it is more than probable that another object of the chase was accounted for. The morning's sport was rendered distinctly remarkable for the similarity of the lines taken by both the jackals. Rarely, indeed, does such a coincidence occur on the same morning.

Hounds next meet on the 17th instant at Parla.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY RACES.

5th Extra Meeting, Jan. 16.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 14th January.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.
Forfeit, Lady Metal, Admiral Crichton, Alruna Chevalier, Moonlight and Rosewater.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—About 1 mile.
Colaba, Multiform, Merrily, Young Soocab, Young Salanic, Dhafer, Mutlag, Urgent, Transfer, Hazza and Nagashi.

THE OLD MAIDEN PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.
Surrender, Farick, Afreed, Footstep, Woolwinder, Narsin, Little Gafil, Mutlag, Diamond King, Real Blood, Orby, Begler Beg and Sanjakdhar.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—About 5 furlongs.
Creditor, Rajput, Darby, Mint, Happy Land, Plassy, Mountain King, Gafal, Saree, Godolphin, Saraband, Sahoon, Shanwar, Rufus, Heshan, Settler, Serur, Hullo, Selection and Pure Gem.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) general conditions, the Hopeful Plate is divided and the draw is as follow:

THE 1ST HOPEFUL PLATE.—Barjeck, Royal Mail, Steel, Malta, Goldman, Hurgon, Ebrahim Pasha, Beyroot, Burtho, Sheriff, Defence, Royal Standard, Winchester and Sayar.

THE 2ND HOPEFUL PLATE.—Mizher Beg, Najdi, Harib, Confederacy, Azzad, Zamorin, King Henry, Touvil, Hyder, Neb, Field Marshal, Mundoor and Champion.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Fombay January 14.

CRICKET.

A.-D.-C.'s vs. Officials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JHALRAPATAN, January 14.

In the cricket match played at Jhalrapatan between the A. D. C.'s eleven and the officials team, the former won by 47 runs, the scores being 107 and 60, respectively.

BOMBAY OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Will commence on the 16th February.

The Tournament will be played under the I.P.A. Rules.

Maximum number of ponies: sixteen.

Duration of play: Six periods of 7 1-2 minutes, all in.

A Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented to the winners.

Entries close on 1st February and should be addressed to—

Honorary Secretary for Polo,
Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Will commence on 1st March.

Entries close on 16th February.

Prospectus and full details can be obtained from—

Honorary Secretary for Polo,
Bombay Gymkhana.

GOLF.

Golfers in Bombay turned out in full force yesterday morning, no less than 42 entries being received for the Sixth Competition for the "Forty Twa" Medal. There is always keen competition to win one of these competitions during the season, as the final is fought out between the six winners over 18 holes of the course. The five previous winners are Messrs. Coombs, Curbig, Busch, Cargill and Parry, and these together with Mr. A. Gittens, yesterday's winner, have to play in order to decide who shall take the medal. Mr. Gittens won yesterday's competition with the excellent nett score of 38 strokes: he started by doing the first hole in four strokes and, with the exception of the third hole to which he took seven strokes, he played a very steady round and with two threes at the seventh and ninth holes completed the round in 39. Messrs. England, Anderson and Lowndes also played good golf, the two latter returning nett scores of 39 and the former 40. The following is the result of the competition:

	Score	Handicap	Result.
Mr A Gittens	39	1	38*
Major Anderson	42	3	39
Mr R C Lowndes	43	4	39
Mr R D England	40	Scr.	40
Mr S N Powell	49	9	40
Mr D Wilson	49	9	40
Mr J Thomson	46	6	40
Mr C H Roberts	41	Scr	41
Mr E B Ousley	49	7	42
Mr A S Bishop	45	3	42
Mr S R Macdonald	47	5	42
Mr T C Bayley	48	6	42
Mr H J Shaw	51	8	43
Mr A L S Roberts	43	+1	44
Mr E E Savi	53	9	44
Mr E E Coombs	45	Scr	45
Mr H T Gorrie	53	8	45
Mr R P Scott	47	Scr	47
Mr J G Ridland	52	4	48
Mr T D Parry	56	7	49

* Winner of Prize.

INDIAN CRICKETERS.

Possible Visit to England Next Year.

Lovers of cricket, writes the "Standard," will learn with pleasure of the possibility of a visit to England next year of a first-class Indian team captained by Prince Ranjitsinhji. Dr. M. E. Pavri, captain of the Bombay Parsi cricket team, who is at present in London on a visit, thinks, however, there are many difficulties in the way, although, to his mind, they are not insuperable.

In an interview with him by one of our representatives Dr. Pavri described the position of cricket in the Indian Empire of to-day. Dr. Pavri has been captain of the Parsi team at Bombay since 1888. During this long period he has lost but three matches.

"Of course," he observed yesterday, "we have no single team in India that can compare with any first-class county eleven here. Still we have some remarkably good players. In all we have three teams—the Parsi the Hindu and the Mahomedan—all of whom possess distinguished players. In the Parsi team we have K. M. Mistry, a left-handed batsman and the finest all-round man in India. If he only had a chance of the coming to England, where he could play first-class cricket, he would make a name for himself second only to Ranji.

OTHER NOTABLE PLAYERS.

Then we have Dr. Kanga, now in England and preparing for admission to the Royal College of Surgeons. He played in Dr. Grace's team at the Crystal Palace, and made over a thousand runs, including, I believe, seven centuries. I hope to arrange with Mr. P. F. Warner for the inclusion of Dr. Kanga in the Middlesex eleven next year The Hindus have several fine players, chief of whom I place Balu, one of the best bowlers I know, a left-handed player, and considered to be the Rhodes of India. The Bombay Mahomedan team are excellent all-round men."

"Has the Indian play improved much of recent years?"

"In batting, yes. In fielding, however, the game has fallen off considerably. This I attribute to the fact that in Bombay we are badly placed for a ground. All the practice is at the nets, which makes for good batting, but gives no practice in fielding. Even then, I must confess our batting is second-rate compared with a first-class English county team. I would except Mistry, Meherhomji, and H. D. Kanga from this category, however, for they are really first-class men, as good as any of your best English players.

"As regards supremacy in Indian cricket, I think I must say that up to the present the laurels remain with the Parsis, but I can't help thinking that in five years from now the Hindus will be ahead of us, and will from that time onward produce the finest Indian cricketers. Why? Quite simple. The Hindu population is 300,000,000 whilst the Parsi is but 90,000 all told; or the law of average alone they should be able to do it easily."

"Whom do you consider the best batsman in India?"

"Captain Greig, undoubtedly, although Mistry runs him close. Greig is the military secretary to the present Governor of Bombay."

"And the best bowler?"

"Warden, the Parsi. Warden is a magnificent fellow; stands 6ft., 2in., and has a left-handed high delivery that takes some standing up to, in addition to which he can break both ways."

PARSI CRICKETERS.

Cricket in India, added Dr. Pavri, owed much to Lord Harris, one time captain of the Kent eleven, and ex-Governor of Bombay. He gave a real impetus to Parsi cricket by arranging the Presidency match fixture.

"Why," asked our representative, "do you not bring over an Indian eleven?"

"One reason is that the Parsi team, 'per se,' is not good enough to face a first-class English eleven. The same applies to the Hindu and the Mahomedan teams. But this I am prepared to say: if we can get the pick of the three teams, captained, say, by 'Ranji,' we should probably startle the English cricket world.

The difficulties are two: First, that of finance; and, second, that of getting sixteen men out of the country for six months clear. Four years ago we had it all arranged: we had the money, but at the last moment Mistry was detained at the royal palace where he is physician, and, as it was useless to come away with even only one man short, we stayed at home. Personally, I think it quite possible to bring over a first-class composite team, as I have suggested, next year, if 'Ranji' would only make up his mind, and use the great influence he has to get the leave requisite for the players. Everybody would be delighted to send a team from India, for there, as here, it has become a great national game, one taught in all the schools and colleges of the Empire, and ranking first and foremost as the sport of the country."

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in February, between Mr. Percy Barrington Forbes, Moheema Tea Estate, Assam, and Miss Helen Ardamine Georgette, daughter of Revd. J. G. Garrett, Kandy, Ceylon, and co. Dublin, Ireland.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette." January 14.

Mr. Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis, on relief, to be Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. Govind Balwant Laghate. Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhiwndi, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200 during his deputation to that Court.

Mr Bhaskar Dattatraya Sabnis, B A, LL B, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Kalyan, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Ishwarlal Damodardas Munim, B A, LL B, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Borsad, vice Mr Nasarvanji Sorabshah Secretary, B A, LL B, reverting, and during the absence on leave of Mr. Jyestharam Nanabhai Bhat or pending further orders.

Mr Shankar Narayan Krishna-Bijurkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Honavar in the district of Kanara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Ramchandra Keshav Bal, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Dattatrya Anant Idgunji, appointed Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge. Mr. Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, retired.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Bhau Yeshwant Gupte, deceased.

The following promotions of Second Class Subordinate Judges are made vice Messrs. Damodar Waman Bhat and Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar, promoted to the First Class, and Mr. Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai, retired:—Vice Mr. Damodar Waman Bhat. Mr. Laksman Krishnaji Nulkar to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge and to take rank above Mr. D. A. Idgunji. Mr. Keshavlal Vithaldas Desai to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge. Vice Mr. Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar. Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge. Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge and to take rank below Mr. D. A. Idgunji. Mr. Surchandra Purshottamdas Badami to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge. Vice Mr. Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai. Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge. Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

The Governor is pleased to make the following promotions of Second Class Subordinate Judges vice Mr. Nandkrishnalal R. Majmundar, promoted to the First Class:—Mr. Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge. Mr. Janardhan Nagesh Kale to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge. Mr. Vaman Vishwanath Bapat to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. L. B. Jagalpure, Acting Mamlatdar of taluka Amalner in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Teksing Jething acted as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind from the 2nd to the 19th July both days inclusive, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. D'Abreo.

Mr. Jamiatram Raghuram Jokhagar, B. A., to be on special duty in the Panch Mahals District for a period of Six months dated 18th November.

Mr. Saiyid Fakkruddin Abubakr Edrus, B. A., on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai, on relief, to act as District Deputy Collector, Broach, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, on relief at Ratnagiri, to act as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, as a temporary measure, pending relief by Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S.

Mr. Ganpat Jayavant Rege. Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest. and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W.D., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 15th January or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Motabhai Sunderrao Jayakar, M A, Probationary Deputy Collector, passed the Higher Standard Revenue Departmental Examination on 18th December.

Mr Vasanji Premji Dalal, M A, B Sc, Lecturer in Chemistry, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months on half pay combined with leave for five months without pay from the 15th instant or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Darab Dinsha Kanga, M.A., to act as Lecturer in Chemistry, Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Vasanji Premji Dalal. M.A., B.Sc., on privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Kanga to be substantive pro tem. Lecturer in Chemistry in the same College dusing the remaining period of Mr. Dalal's absence.

Miss Mary Sorabji, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women and High School for Native Girls, Poona. is further extended by four months and fifteen days, i. e., from 9th December to 23rd April.

Mr Manekchand Tarachand Adalja, LCE. is transferred from the Northern to the Indus Left Bank Division.

On relief by Mr R M MacFarlaine, LCE, Mr D R Sataravala, BA, LCE, is transferred from the Bijapur to the Dharwar Irrigation District, as a temporary measure.

Mr Vaman Vinayak Gadkari, BA, LLB, to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. J. B. Potnis, Aval Karkun, Salsette, is appointed to act as Mamladar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. A. R. Pethe on sick leave for one month,

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji, B. A. probationary Mamlatdar, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

Mr. Krishnaji Yadav Davne, Head Karkun on Rs. 60, taluka Amalner, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 14th November to 15th December (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. Zate and the arrival of Mr Jagalpure.

Mr. Vaman Sadashiv Sane, Acting Head Karkun on Rs. 50, taluka Sirur, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 1st to 25th November (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. C. K. Gadgil and the arrival of Mr. K. B. Purohit.

Mr. Sitaram Narayan Burte, Head Karkun on Rs. 60, taluka Madha, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 6th to 24th December (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr, Advant and the arrival of Mr, Pitambare.

The Court of Wards has assumed the superintendence of the property of Muhammad Jawaruddin Jamaluddin. Kazi of Chandor, situated in the Niphad and Chandor Talukas of the Nasik District,

Mr. V. G. Kardile, Mamlatdar of Yaval, was granted furlough for one year with effect from 1st May.

Messrs. H. Crawford and B. Maidment respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 1st Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, and of Assistant Collector in charge Imperial Opium Department, on the 31st December.

Messrs. B. Maidment and E. Sequeira, B. A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 2nd Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, on the 31st December.

Messrs. E. Sequeira, B. A. and J. L. McQuade respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 3rd Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, on the 21st December.

Mr. C. V. Vernen, B. A., I. C. S., took charge of his duties as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum, on 6th January.

Mr. Thakorlal Maneklal Bhagat, B. A., L, L. B., has been appointed, to act as Clerk of the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Broach vice Mr. Lalbhai Gopaldas on privilege leave.

Mr. Balkrishna Atmaram Nimak is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court, District Court, Poona, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Govind Vinayak Dhayagude.

Mr. Gangadhar Gopal Joshi is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Roha, vice Mr. Hari Dhonddev Natekar. on leave with effect from 14th December

Mr D V Nagarkatti, BA, Head Karkun and Magistrate, Third Class, taluka Hukeri in the Belgaum District, is invested with the additional powers under Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:—

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Bijapur, to be Sub Divisional Magistrate of the portion of the Southern Division, comprising the talukas of Hungund and Badami and also of the portion of the Central Division comprising the Muddebihal Taluka, in the Bijapur District.

Mr. Y. B. Borkar, District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Kolaba, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the sub-division comprising Pen, Panvel and Karjat Talukas.

Messrs. K. J. Agashe, B.A., and A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Wai Division, comprising the talukas of Wai, Koregaon Khatav and Man in the Satara District, on the 23rd December.

Messrs. S. K. Sathe, B.A., and K. J. Agashe, B.A. respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Collector in charge Satara Taluka and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara on the 23rd December

Messrs. A, Montgomerie, I. C. S., and J. A. Pope, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Tasgaon Division, comprising the talukas of Walva, Tasgaon and Khanapur in the Satara District, on the 23rd December

Messrs. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., and N. C. Pethe, B. A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, W. D., West Khandesh, on the 2nd January.

Mr. Trimbak Vinayak Chandorkar is appointed to act as Mahalkari of Peta Parola vice Mr. Gangadhar Laxman Barve proceeding on three months' privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. N. A. Parnaik and Rao Bahadur V. D. Yennemadi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Karwar Division, on the 6th January

Mr. T. N. Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, reported himself for duty to the Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar-Sholapur, on the 19th December.

Messrs. R. S. Pearson and T. R. D. Bell, Deputy Conservators of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kanara Western Division on the 23rd December.

Captain C. C. Murison, I. M. S., and Major C. R. Bakhle, I. M. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sukkur Prison on the 28th December.

The appointment of the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka as ex-officio President of the Municipalities of Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala and Pandharpur, is cancelled with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, Mamlatdar of Vagra, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Vagra in the Broach District vice Mr. Shridhar Vishnu Kathavte, resigned.

Mr. Shankar Amrit Motade, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Koregaon in the Satara District vice Mr. Shambhu Abaji Sabne, resigned.

Mr. Shivram Sadashiv Pitambare, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Madha in the Sholapur District vice Mr Gangadhar Annaji Advant, resigned.

Mr. Gangadhar Annaji Advant, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Dindori in the Nasik District vice Mr. Shivram Sadashiv Pitambare, resigned.

Mr. Lakshman Balaji Jagalpure, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Amalner in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Mahadev Rangnath Zate, resigned.

Mr. A. McLean of the M. and S. M. Railway has been appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Hubli in the Dharwar District vice Mr. Babu Niranjannath, resigned.

Mr. Narotamdas Dolutram is elected a councillor for the Gogha Municipality in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Panachand Ishwardas, resigned.

CROWNER'S QUEST LAW.

The haziness of public knowledge of "crowner's quest law" is a tribute to the general amiability of coroners and the good will that exists between them and their juries writes a home contemporary. We never discover what the coroner could do if he liked because there is never, or hardly ever, any occasion for him to exercise his powers. In no department of public service is a disagreeable duty performed with less friction. The only common serious misunderstanding is when a juryman fails to answer to his name; and even then, after having been fined £5, he seldom finds the coroner unwilling to listen to and accept a good excuse and to remove the penalty. It must be remembered, however that the reason of coroners and jurors meeting is the Great Reality, in the shadow of which minor acerbities are apt to disappear.

A coroner's powers are, nevertheless, extraordinarily large. If he did not exercise them almost invariably with tact, discretion, and restraint, there would have been much public excitement ere now. As it is, the grievances of juries may be said to be confined to the scale of their remuneration, which varies according to place, in some districts vanishing altogether, and to the wretched and often unnecessary compulsion of "viewing the body." Yet crowner's quest law contains many matters that call for alteration, and the Home Secretary has done a good deed in appointing a committee to inquire into the powers and procedure of coroners. Several of the questions to which the attention of this committee is directed are highly important. They may be grouped under two main subjects of investigation—whether it is necessary to have so many inquests, and whether it is necessary to have so many jurors. Should it be found that a decrease is practicable in both cases, a considerable saving of public money and private time would result.

Attendance on coroners' juries presses hardly upon working men, and more particularly upon tradesmen. Taking the country through, it will be found we think, that the latter class have the most reasonable grounds of complaint. They are easy to summon, being generally discoverable in their shops all day long; and so they are called on to put many valuable hours at the public service. No scale of pay that could be arranged would be likely to recompense them. The present shilling or two shillings is, of course, hardly worth consideration, even by the working man juror. Double the payment and halve the jury and benefit would be gained both ways. Some very serious and debatable cases there may be in which a large jury is an advantage; but for the ordinary run of the coroner's business half the number of investigators now employed would certainly suffice. Six intelligent men might be depended on, the ascertainable facts being clearly laid before them, to decide between suicide or accident, or to say how a child that has run in front of a horse and been knocked down met its death. We hope the committee will be able to make a recommendation with regard to the size of the jury which shall remove a good deal of the existing burden from those who carry it in the main, so cheerfully.

The necessity for so many inquests seems a more difficult point. The inquest is a strong safeguard against foul play remaining undiscovered, and anything calculated to diminish its strengh is indefensible from a public point-of-view, But it must have struck everybody that there are a large number of cases in which the inquest is a mere formality. A man known to be in a week state of health dies suddenly. His conscientious doctor cannot state definitely the cause of his death. An inquest with all the horrible paraphernalia of official convention has to be held, torturing relatives and friends quite unnecessarily, wasting public money, making inroads on private time. The suggestion is that coroners might be allowed greater discretion in such cases. It is difficult to see any valid argument against this course. The coroner through his officer—and the coroner's officer is usually a man of long experience, quick to note the smallest sign of mystery—would make private inquiry, and having satisfied himself, would be able to dispense with the public show—for public show is all the inquest amounts to in these circumssances.

Another proposal outside the two departments of reform we have mentioned is that all coroners should have power, like that granted to the coroner for the City of London, to inquire into serious fires apart from those which have resulted in loss of life. It is a provision making for public safety, for public satisfaction; but the question whether such extension of labour is necessary is too big to be settled offhand. Opinion from the larger and the smaller towns will have to be expressed, through their representatives, before any useful decision can be secured.

The Chicago gas authorities have installed young lady inspectors of meters in place of men. The girls wear neat uniforms, and answer all complaints by personal calls at the homes of the company's patrons.

PERMANENT WAY INSTITUTE.

Annual Dinner.

The Permanent Way Inspectors of India boast an Institute, many of the members of which are at present in Calcutta, and on Monday night the annual dinner of the members of the Institute was held. There was a large number of the craft present, covers being laid for fift, and over a dozen railways, many of them far removed from Calcutta, were represented. The chair was occupied by Mr. Haughton, Chief Engineer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who was supported by Mr. Stuart Moncrieff, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer of the Institution, as Croupier. There were also a good many guests present.

After the loyal toast had been proposed by the Chairman and duly honoured, Mr. D'Cruz of the Bengal and North-Western Railway proposed the toast of the guests, coupled with the name of Col. Browne of the E. B. S. R. Col. Browne having replied the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening. "The Craft" saying that he had to propose the health and every good wish to the Craft, on behalf of all those men who are connected with the Permanent Way, one of the great crafts of the world, and especially of India, where there were 30,000 miles of track—not counting double lines—across the great continent, over plains, hills, valleys and immense rivers. All this track was kept in very good order by the members of the Permanent Way Institute of India. He was very glad to see so many new faces, as also those of men who were present last year. He had always looked upon the Permanent Way as the coping stone of Indian railways. Upon the Permanent Way run trains, and the members of this Institute are responsible for the upkeep of the Permanent Way. The public knew very little of the Permanent Way Inspector, who was unlike the station master who might be called the autocrat of the platform, and walks up and down to let everybody see his important personage, or like the driver in charge of the engine, or the guard who came laced up in belts, silver whistles, flags, lamps, etc., (laughter). When you see a Permanent Way Inspector it is generally standing by the side of the line beside a broken trolley (applause). The public are like the lady who thought the engine driver a great man because he managed to keep the train on two lines (laughter). When there is a break down, a locomotive man comes along but brings no men with him (applause.) The Inspector has got to put all the carriages on the line. One thing that they were responsible for is the training of men that come after them (hear, hear.) They had got to give the line what it gave to them, and the best way is by handing down to successive generations a better knowledge than they themselves had. They must teach the men who are going to take their places loyal to the craft, and the best way is to be enthusiastic and show a good example to those who were to succeed them (applause.) They must moreover teach them to be loyal. Every man who takes an interest in his work must be proud to hand down good traditions to those that follow him. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he wished them all a happy time and a happy new year. Like last year he wished them to drink the health of Mr. Stuart Moncrieff without whom the Institution would not have been founded. This institution is practically the first of its kind in India, and they were glad that Mr. Moncrieff had been able to bring so many of them here to discuss the craft and meet each other in social enjoyment. (Hear, hear.) It requires a great deal of thought and hard work to run a show of this kind, and Mr. Moncrieff deserves every credit.

The toast of the craft was enthusiastically drunk and was followed by that of the Secretary, the entire assemblage joining in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Stuart Monerieff in acknowledging the toast in his favour after thanking them, thought at the same time that they ought to ask themselves the question, where are the masters of the craft? He knew that in a large country like this many of their superiors were engaged, but they expected very much more interest from them. He was sorry that not more of their fellow craftsmen were present, and he hoped that at their next meeting in Bombay that there would be a larger attendance. They are the go-betweens, and a great deal depended on them as to the way in which the work was carried on. If the inspector is a good man then the men are satisfied. There are. however many men in the craft not fit to be in it, and he hoped that as they got more firmly established they would get rid of undesirables. It is left for each man individually to push himself forward if he cares anything for the craft. They had hoped to prepare a surprise for the Editor of the "Journal" of the Institute, Mr. J. N. La Touche, (Senior Government Inspector in Bombay) for all he had done for them, by presenting him with a handsome loving cup which adorned the table, but he was unavoidably unable to be present and had sent a telegram to that effect. They as fellow craftsmen had gathered together not to keep their information to themselves but to spread it. (Hear, hear.) They were all very thankful to Mr. Haughton for coming among them from Barrackpore, and he called upon them all to drink to the health of Mr. Haughton.

The toast was sung to the strains of "For he's a jolly good fellow." The Chairman in reply said he was very much obliged to them all and he drank their health separately and individually of each one of them present. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman proposed that next year a map of India be placed in the room at the annual dinner and that the name of each place that was represented at the dinner be remarked in red. Mr. Moncrieff thought this a very good suggestion that might be acted upon and enquired if the Railway Board would supply the map.

The Chairman announced that Col. Browne would supply them with a map. (Hear hear.) A most enjoyable evening then drew to a close.

THE GANGA SANGAR MELA.

Gathering of Pilgrims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 14.

Large numbers of pilgrims are now passing through Calcutta to attend the Gunga Sangar Mela at Saugor Island, where a gathering of about a hundred and fifty thousand people is expected.

COAL SHARE MARKET.

Fall in Price.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 14.

The Coal Share Market in Calcutta has been down in the dumps for the past week, owing to the number of auction sales of scrits. but the depression is generally looked upon here as temporary only, the industry generally being sound. though slackness of trade has caused some accumulation of the mineral which has to be worked off.

SINGING, A LOST ART.

System of Culture at Fault.

A PROMINENT SCIENTIST'S VIEWS.

A prominent scientist declares that the new systems of "voice culture" are ruining the natural organs, and that singers' sore throat is an inevitable result of straining in the name of training.

The art of singing, he says, has long been placed in the categories of the "lost arts," and not because the voice is naturally any the less beautiful than it was in the days of the troubadours, but because there are to-day so few natural voices, their places having been taken by the "produced" and "cultivated" voices. There is no reason why every one should not sing as easily as he speaks. Instead of one Caruso we should have thousands of Carusos and instead of one Tetrazzini, we should have an innumerable number of Tetrazzinis. Singing is a natural thing and no voices would be "ruined" if only common sense were used by the teachers, and if students were not given impossible breathing and othre muscular and atheletic exercises, which interfere with the free natural action of the vocal cords. It takes no inspired genius to sing beautifully. The natural vocal cords will attend to this.

For many years the professor of pure science has been studying to find out how singers suffer so much from sore throats, and how it was that the natural voice seems to have been lost.

VOICES RUINED BY "TRAINING."

Who is to blame? He thinks the teacher mostly. They all have some "method" and they all make an effort to have the student "control" sound. The majority of them do not even know the nature of pitch. When we were having our experiments he says, making photographic analysis of singers voices &c. (and it should here be stated that the professor is the only person who has successfully photographed the human voice), it was surprising to hear teachers define pitch as "high" or "low." To get a "high" note they make their pupil climb up to it, and to reach this note as it is technically called, he was campelled to strain body and head and make the most grotesque grimaces. There is a case on record of a tenor breaking a collar bone in trying to reach a high note. To get a low note pupils sometimes actually squat themselves on the floor. Pitch is not a matter of high or low, but a matter of slow or fast vibration. Persons should be able to sing as well sitting down in a rocking chair as standing up on their tip-toes. The reason the big viol makes a lower tone than the violin is because the strings of the viol vibrate more slowly, and the reason the violin can make a higher pitch than the viol is because its strings can vibrate the faster.

The old adage "practice makes perfect," does not apply to the way singing is taught. Thousands of persons whose voices are pleasant, sweet, acceptable, find as the result of training or learning to sing that their voices are ruined. The result of their efforts is ability to perform all sorts of vocal gymnastics. They have the trill and tremolo and arpeggio and many other accomplishments. Their singing, however has no heart and soul. The voice is merely the the wreck of its former self and the vocal organs are irreparably damaged.

Students whose voices have been ruined by "methods" and trying to "control" or force sound, get but one consolation. They are told, "You had a good natural voice when you began, but it would not stand training." Is this kind of talk common sense?

The present method of instruction in vocal music frequently results in irretrievable injury to the voice and vocal organs. Must we not admit that something is wrong in the method of training these vocal shipwrecks?

SINGER'S "SORE THROAT."

To find out exactly what was to be scientifically discovered about voice production and sound analysis, a series of experiments were made in the laboratories of the physics department of a celebrated University, which lasted on and off for more than two years. Special apparatus was constructed to photograph the voices of singers, and in addition a great many teachers and students and grand opera stars came and sang for the experimenters.

After investigation it was found that there was absolutely no reason for singers suffering so much from sore throat. Sore throats are produced by undue straining of the vocal cords. Which follows the effort to secure a "produced" voice. In struggling to "cultivate" a voice, teachers often prevent the free action of the vocal cords. These cords cannot be "controlled," as their action is absolutely involuntary, the same as the action of the heart No effort of the will can make the vocal cords act in any but a normal way, but excessive muscular exertions of the throat and lungs always interfere with their freedom.

Excessive drawing in of the breath, lowers and hardens the tongue, and when it is hard it lies on the vocal cords like a weight and suffocates many of the normal vibrations. The teacher tells the student "Try hard!" The pupil obeys, exerting all the muscles of the throat, and thus interferes with the free action of the vocal cords. Most of the "produced" voices are secured by closing the palate, and when the palate is closed the cords are interfered with and not free in their action.

Any vibrations that may occur in the air, in the chest, are utterly useless for reinforcement, since the cavity is closed, and a closed cavity cannot reinforce a tone. Resonance has been the keystone of all these investigations, and resonance from the spine, jaw, or muscles is simply ridiculous.

NATURAL IMITATION.

Students should be taught to listen, listen, listen so good music, and then imitate it with their natural voices. Instead, they are taught control, control, control. The vocal cords do not need any instruction. Their business is to produce tone, and they do it. The ear needs to be trained to listen to good music, and the voice will naturally imitate it.

Instead of teachers discouraging their pupils from singing "by ear," they should encourage it. The greatest singers in the world have been those who sang with the natural voice. Caruso spent two years studying, but this time he spent studying the roles of operas. He never allowed anyone to interfere with his voice. Patti learned to sing from listening to her father play the violin. She imitated it with her voice.

The soft palate is the telltale, the professor says. Take a small mirror, seat yourself with your back to a window or a lamp, so hold the mirror that the light is reflected into the month; at the same time you see the interior of the mouth reflected in the mirror. Study carefully the appearance of the mouth and pharynx when all the muscles are relaxed, then produce a tone without disturbing this general position of rest.

When this is easy for low tones, run up the scale never permitting any motion of the soft palate or pharynx. When one can sing up and down the scale with the soft palate and pharynx stationary, it is pretty certain that the extrinsic muscles are not interfering with the action of the intrinsic. It must be remembered that this extrinsic exercise is intended to train the intrinsic muscles in the complete control of pitch, independent of any action of the extrainsic muscles. After this is accomplished, a proper use of the extrinsic muscles and resonance cavities will give the tone its desired quality.

It is well to hold the nostrils closed once in a while. This will give nose vibration and prevent any leakage of air through the nose. By holding the nose closed one can tell whether the tone is really coming out through the nasal resonators. Do not be discouraged and conclude it is impossible to do this.

BY THE WAY.

"MEINSELF UND GOTT."

"M. E. H." gives a contemporary some information about "Meinself und Gott" and its author. I do not think it is generally known (he writes) that this nation-stirring poem was finally published in book form (and illustrated by Jessie Walker) so recently as the year 1900. There is a prefatory note to the book from which I quote the following :—"The occasion upon which the poem was written was the Emperor William's speech upon the divine right of kings and his own special mission upon earth. At that time A. M. R. Gordon, a Scotchman by birth, whose real name was A. M'Gregor Rose, was a member of the 'Montreal Herald' staff. He had been in the habit of writing verses upon different subjects, and was looked upon as a very bright fellow indeed. The city editor, turning to him, said, Give us a poem, Gordon, on the Emperor. In less than an hour's time he turned out thirteen verses, which were entitled by him 'Kaiser and Co.,' not 'Hoch der Kaiser.' The matter was sent up to the printer just as it was written, and by some mistake the foreman of the composing-room only picked up eight versus in type, leaving the other five verses on the galley. The Paper went to press, and Gordon, who was very particular about his matter being strictly correct, got one of the first copies off the press. He at once saw the mistake, and the forme was recast, not, however, before a few hundred had been sent into the mailing room for the foreign mails. Thus the fact that only eight verses were copied in the papers which printed the poem at the time. In the second edition it was given in full, and signed 'A. M. R. Gordon.'

GORDON'S END.

"A few months ago (continues the note—dating, of course, from 1900) Gordon's mind commenced to fail, and he was finally taken by a few of his newspaper friends to Notre Dame Hospital. For weeks he lay as helpless as a child and unable to recognise anyone. Finally he passed away, and was buried by those who had enjoyed his society. After this some inquiries were made as to who he was, and it was found that he came originally from Scotland. . . . . He worked for a short time some twelve years ago on the 'New York Herald,' and afterwards drifted all over the country, spending several years in San Francisco. He then went to Montreal, and remained there until the time of his death."

HURRIED LEGISLATION.

In the debate upon Lord Robert Cecil's Public Meetings Bill Lord Newton observed that he supposed no bill ever passed with greater rapidity through the House of Commons since the Dynamite Bill. The official title of the bill referred to was the Explosive Substances Bill, and it was one of the panic bills of the Coercion era. The trial of the Phœnix Park murderers, followed by an explosion at Westminster and the alleged discovery of a nitro-glycerine manufactory at Birmingham, induced Sir William Harcourt, who was then Home Secretary, in introducing the bill on April 9, 1883, to ask the House to proceed with all the stages of the bill at once. It was read the first and second times, considered in Committee, and read the third time within two hours. Its passage was equally rapid through the House of Lords, and the Royal assent was given at noon on the following day.

THE PENNY TOY.

Having bought several of the more or less mechanical toys from the men standing in the gutters (writes a correspondent), I have invariably found that at home they did not seem to work so satisfactorily as when I yielded to the temptation to buy them. Is this fact or fancy? I have set myself the the task of finding out, and my conclusions may be very interesting to those who have had less time to devote to the subject. First, you never get the vendor's sample in exchange for your penny. Secondly, you always buy in haste lest someone should see you; your judgment is apt to be blinded by a sudden glow of indiscriminate admiration, you clutch at the first thing the vendor offers you and go off with it, and you never examine it until you are far away from the scene of the purchase.

THE EFFECT OF COMPARISON.

Thirdly and chiefly (adds our correspondent), there is that wooden tray suspended by a string round the man's neck. You never have such a thing at home. Yet how can you expect a rabbit, for instance—which, according to the seller, "jumps like life,"—to appear as accomplished on the table or floor as it does when its longest possible journey is eighteen inches and is performed in half-a-dozen bounds to the admiration of a dozen or so of spectators? That tray takes away your sense of proportion. The "all alive" little geese with outstretched moveable necks seem like landmarks on it, the airships take really notable flights from its surface, and the balloons overshadow quite a large area.

THE PERSONAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Looking through the advertisement pages of various magazines, bazaar handbooks, and the like, a correspondent notes with surprise the frequency with which portraits of the proprietors of business firms accompany their announcements. A man who proposes to despatch fresh fish daily from the coast attaches his photograph, presumably as a guarantee of good faith; a boot manufacturer gives a pictures specimen of his merchandise with his cheek fondly resting against its upper; and the inventor of a face-powder emphasises its attractions by a reproduction of his own features. Meat, sausages, bread, overcoats, hosiery, and, above all, patent medicines are urged upon our attention by the same personal appeal. How is it supposed to act?

COAST EROSION AND PAPER.

The Royal Commission on Coast Erosion have reported favourably on afforestation for the reason (among others) that it will be a safeguard against the threatened paper famine. This draws attention to the enormous increase in recent years in the use of woodpulp in paper-making. What is known by the paper-makers as "mechanical woodpulp" did not begin to be used in this country until 1870 80 and would celluloses were not introduced until ten years later. Until that time the ancient staple raw materials—cotton flax and hemp—were still used. Now the great bulk of paper is made from one or other preparation of wood. Paper of woodpulp is much inferior to the old kind in lasting qualities. The Society of Arts ten years ago investigated the matter, and showed that it is far more brittle and more easily discoloured. Mechanical woodpulp paper was found to be the least permanent of all the kinds. A curious characteristic of all woodpulp paper is that if used in chemical laboratories the aniline and coal tar in the air turn it a deep yellow. The extraordinarily strong Japanese paper, which our manufacturers cannot rival, is made from three plants of the mulberry-tree species, grown only in China and Japan. Attempts to grow them in Germany have failed.

THE LADIES' CORNER

FANCY DRESSES.

"One of the greatest worries in life," said a girl recently, "is to think out a fancy dress. Other dresses are all right. You are content to look at dozens of the same sort, but to see your fancy dress repeated puts you in the blues all the night." She went ticking off or her fingers all the usual characters, from Cinderella to Christmas Cracker. "If you go as an historical character," she continued, "it comes enormously expensive, for the clothes must be rich and well made. If you try the Jeanie Deans or girl Joan of Arc kind of thing, you're sure to look a guy." The problem is one that is bothering many a young head, so it may be a help to learn how our grumbler got over the difficulty. I suggested a very obvious fancy—a Rainbow. As a Rainbow she went to her ball, and as a Rainbow she won a prize for originality. I could hardly believe it possible that she was the only Rainbow among hundreds of guests.

A PRETTY DESIGN.

The dress is delightfully simple and pretty, and its description may prove a help to readers who are no already acquainted with the idea. Its foundation, is of course, sky-blue, to represent the sky. A sash composed of all the colours of the rainbow can be worn, and in this instance the short blue skirt was trimmed round the end with seven rows of narrow ribbon of the correct shades. Rain was represented by hanging crystal drops sewn all over the dress, and clouds were of soft masses of chiffon. A head-dress of tinsel ribbons and beads finished one of the most becoming fancy dresses I have ever seen. Of course, the idea might be interpreted in various ways. For instance, a draped gown of chiffon showing all the colours of the bow through storm clouds of grey could hardly be surpassed for subtlety and beauty.

WHAT TO CHOOSE.

The first great essential in the choice of fancy dress is to make up your mind whether you intend to go in for the frankly grotesque or whether you want to look pretty. It must be one or the other; nine-tenths of the failures in fancy dress come from indecision on these points. A girl will choose a style and copy it so faithfully that she will just succeed in making herself look her worst, without any of the comic element which would redeem unbecomingness. One of the cleverest schemes that I ever saw in the way of fancy dress was a Weeping Willow. It was made of tongues of green silk, and the idea was carried out with such perfection that the moment you looked at it you recognised what it represented. Its cost must have been enormous, for the leaves were attached to springs, so that they gave the characteristic movements of the willow, yet the pretty woman who wore it looked at her worst; neither colour nor design suited her. For children one can hardly do better than stick to the flower garden or the fairy tale book. Monotony at children's parties comes from accepted set patterns and not using one's brains to get variation. The illustrations in children's books are so full of detail and so delightful in colour that there is no excuse for the conventional Fairies and Red Riding Hoods.

TOURISTS AND TOBACCO.

Stricter Action by French Customs.

Complaints have recently been made by English travellers to the Continent of new Customs regulations, which have been put into force at Calais and Boulogne, as to the carriage of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco for personal use on the journey. Until last month, if a small quantity of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco was declared, it was allowed to pass through the "douane" without the payment of duty. Now nothing is allowed, declared or not, without a heavy payment. The charge is made not according to quality or kind, but purely according to the weight of the tobacco.

Our correspondent at Dover has, on inquiry, found that the complaints are justified. An official in a high position on the Northern of France Railway, yesterday, stated that there has been no alteration in the law, and the trouble is caused entirely by the want of tact in administration. According to the strict letter of the French Customs law, he said, duty can be charged on all cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco in the possession of a passenger, but in the past this law has been sympathetically administered, and Channel passengers have been allowed to take in free small quantities of cigars and tobacco for use on the journey, it being quite understood that many smokers have favourite brands. At present the law is being enforced in a red tape fashion, and duty is payable on the smallest amount.

The English Customs authorities still allow Channel passengers to bring in a small quantity of cigars or cigarettes for personal use free of duty, as an international courtesy. The British Customs charge on imported cigars is 5s. 6d. a pound, and on cigarettes 3s. 10d.

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid and a Free Trade Myth.

The statement recently made at a public meeting in Surrey, that unemployment and distress were greater in the United States than in this country, and that the number of men out of work there was between three and four millions, has been effectively disposed of by the American Ambassador. In the course of a letter to Mr. D. Macmaster, K. C., the Unionist candidate for the Chertsey Division, Mr. Whitelaw Reid says :—

"While the Embassy has no definite figures as to unemployment in the United States, I have no doubt that the statement about their numbering between three and four millions of men is a gross exaggeration. All our recent news tends to confirm the belief that our unemployment now is far less than it was six months ago, but I have no idea that, even at the worst, it approached those figures. It is also certain that the suffering while unemployment lasted was less than under similar circumstances elsewhere, since the prevailing rates of wages where so high that practically every workman who cared to lay up something for an emergency had ample means to do so."

THE University of Cambridge proposes this year to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin and the jubilee of the first publication of "The Origin of Species." It is expected that delegates selected by Universities, Academies, Colleges, and learned Societies will arrive in Cambridge on the 22nd June. Already some 200 delegates have been appointed to represent institutions from the whole world, including the following :—Sir E. T. Candy, the University, Bombay; Sir Lewis Tupper, Punjab University, Lahore and Dr. J. C. Willis, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

LONDON, December 22.

WHAT'S ON.

First of all, of course, there's the Drury Lane pantomime of "Dick Whittington," concerning which we gave a full and detailed account last week. As a matter of fact, Mr. Arthur Collins has no intention of presenting his grand Christmas annual to the public until Boxing Night, but this is a point of such small consequence that I am surprised I should have mentioned it. You have already heard what a magnificent pantomime it is, and how funny the men are, and how beautiful the women, and so I propose reserving further comment until I have seen the thing.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

Boxing Day and Christmas Eve having, as the boys say, been "bagged" by other managers for their pantomimes and kindred entertainments, Messrs. Smith and Carpenter are bringing out their "Little Red Riding Hood" at the Lyceum this evening. Written by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carpenter, who are also responsible for the principal pantomimes in Bristol and Brighton, the nursery tragedy in question will be found to have for its heroine a more than usually little Red Riding Hood in the person of a graceful child, Marjory, who is the daughter of the aforesaid Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter. Marjory is only nine years of age, but her dancing is of the age of Taglioni (not that I ever saw that lady with the perpetually useful name), and she plays her part and sings her songs with the self-possession of an old-established "principal girl." If Miss Marjory Carpenter fulfils the promise her talents have made on her behalf at rehearsals, "Little Red Riding Hood" will be worth seeing on her account alone.

MR. JULIAN ROSE.

Mr. Julian Rose, who is cast for a Yiddish baron in the Lyceum pantomime, will not be the very least bit offended if he becomes known over here as Mr. Jewlian Nose. His "specialite" is making inoffensive fun of his own noble race, and I believe that it was he who, either in America or England, had his "turn" of Hebrew story-telling announced on a "variety" programme as being presented by "One Who Nose". Mr. Julian Rose is the originator of the music-hall craze for Jew stories, but, unlike most of his imitators, he is considerate enough not to give us those that have beards on them. The principal boy, Prince Rupert by name, will again be Miss Dorothy Craske, whose handsome youthfulness gave so original a touch to her Robinson Crusoe in last year's Lyceum pantomime. I hope I may say, if I do not mention names, that most pantomime Crusoes are handsome, but few youthful. Perhaps the part of Crusoe is like that of Juliet, which is not supposed to be understood by the actress until she is of the age of Juliet's nurse. Personally, however I do not detect any psychological similarity between the two characters, and that is why I prefer Miss Dorothy Craske's Robinson Crusoe to any other. I only hope her Prince Rupert will be as charming.

MORE HANDSOME YOUTHFULNESS.

At the Adelphi also there is handsome youthfulness in a leading part, for Mr. Robert Courtneidge, in combination with Mr. George Edwardes, has engaged pretty Miss Phyllis Dare for his Cinderella. Miss Dare, with her long fair hair, her child-like face, and her girlish ways and figure, should be, and probably will be, an ideal Cinderella, and Mr. Courtneidge is to be congratulated for having her on hand for the part. By the way, Miss Phyllis Dare has just had her photograph taken "not" smiling. This is the second I have seen this year the other being, wondrous to relate, a non-dental portrait (on a postcard, too!) of the beautiful Miss Ellaline Terriss. One of the chief things in Cinderella especially designed to please the children is the Crystal Carriage with a Thousand Lights. This is exceeding the usual number of carriage-lights by 998, so that in the event of a collision, no one, not even the police, will be able to accuse Cinderella of riding in a vehicle insufficiently lighted.

"THE NEW ANTELOPE."

Although "The Antelope," when I looked in upon it recently for the second time, was playing to a large house of loud laughter, Mr. Henry R. Smith who is nothing, if not thorough refused to be satisfied until he had closed the Waldorf for a few nights for alterations and repairs in connection with the amusing piece in question. On Boxing Night "The Antelope," re-written in parts where the plot needed to be rendered a little clearer, and furnished with many new and attractive features, will make its second first appearance within a month an achievement not only notable in itself, but reflecting considerable credit upon the plucky managing director of the latest Waldorf enterprise, That Mr. Smith is justified in the faith he reposes in "The Antelope" will readily be admitted by all who have been captivated by the delicious melodies of Mr. Hugo Felix. The musical comedy which sends you away humming the airs and graces of its score is not the thing to be sent away itself, and it seems to me that Mr. Henry R. Smith has done a wise thing in giving "The Antelope" another chance in another condition.

"DOROTHY."

On the principle that old friends are always specially welcome at Christmas time, Messrs. Maundy-Gregory have revived at the New Theatre the famous Stephenson and Collier comedy opera "Dorothy," by which Miss Marie Tempest and Mr. Hayden Coffin, then two youthful seekers after stage fortune, were introduced permanently into public favour. Much has happened since those merry days at the Prince of Wales'. Mr. Hayden Coffin has only recently retired from years of heroising under the banner of George Edwardes at Daly's, and Miss Marie Tempest, reserving her vocal talents for concerts only—a very few concerts at that—has become a great comedienne, and, presumably, made a great fortune out of the change. And now, after years of fitful reappearances in the provinces and our immediate suburbs, the dear old "Dorothy" has turned up once more at a West-end theatre—with Hayden Coffin in his original part of the dashing Harry Sherwood, who was wont to sent a thousand hearts in a flutter with the song "You are Queen of My Heart To-night." sung "in pale moonlight" outside the lovely and lively Dorothy Bantam's chamber door, what time the rest of the household had retired for the night. Does my memory play me false, or was it indeed a fact that "Dorothy," until that song was hastily shovelled into the opera, was something bordering upon a failure? If so (reverting to another musical play altogether), there should be every chance of success for "The Antelope," and it should bring cheer to the heart of Mr. Henry R. Smith to reflect upon the case of the refurnished and redecorated "Dorothy."

THE First Lord of the Admiralty, informs Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, that in 1908 the number of battleships built, buildings, and projected under the programme of 1908 in Great Britain was 54, 6, and 1 respectively. For Germany the figures were respectively 36, 4, and 3. The corresponding figures for the United States were 26, 4, and 2.

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No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.
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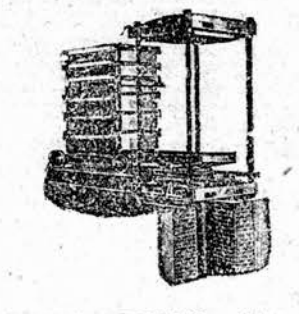

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The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen,* come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.
Totally disappeared.
The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes :—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.
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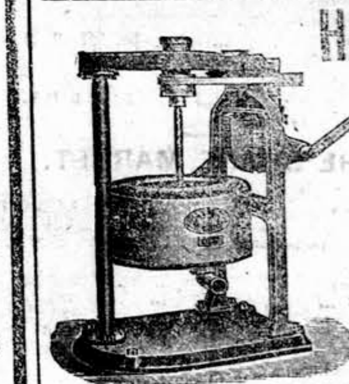

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CUMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 13, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 14, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 5/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 5/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	1/4	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24	1/4	
do. in New York ...	52 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·13	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·49	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May 08
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/4+1/2

*Closing tone of Silver:—Indian Bazaars buying.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs. 35,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 33,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 8,90,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 77,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 13,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 25,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 4,90,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 43,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 15·97 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 15·97 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ....Rs. 1,24,86,000.

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs.1,20,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ... Steady with large demand.
Futures ... ... Easier.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 15,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ...17,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...5·15—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 9/16 unchd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·94	4·93	4·92	4·91	4·91
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·91	4·90	4·81	4·76
—02	—02	—02	—02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 41,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 31,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... 41,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 49,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·45+05

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·20+05 } Advanced on favorable cables and on commission house buying.
Do. do. May 9·17+03 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3/16
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·29+06
Do. do. May 9·34+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 36 1/2 May-June—London—Done—Canal.

Red F.A.Q. Karachi C. I. F. 36 May-June—London—Value—Canal.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—63lbs. 35s. 3d. Jan.-Feb.—Value—Done.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35s. Jan.-Feb.-Feb.-March—Nominal—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Easier.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—

Bombay per 415 lbs. ex-ship 43 7/8 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-8 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [14TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Rupees	5,000	Muscat ...	Comptoir National
320 Bars Silver.	5,79,377	London	Indian Specie Bank
2 Bundles Rupees	5,000	Muscat	G. H. Methawani
4 Bundles Sovs ..	2,175	Busreh...	E. Hayim
Rupees ...	7,525		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	11,262 bales.
Wheat	12,423 cwts.
Linseed	1,836 "
Rapeseed	1,172 "
Gingellyseed	15,480 "
Poppyseed	6 "
Groundnuts	1,544 "
Castorseed	1,987 "
Rice	12,063 "
Myrabollams	4,591 "
Cottonseed	30,296 "
Mowraseed	160 "
Gram	976 "
Jowar	309 "
[illegible]	nil.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Jan.

Money:—

The Banks of Bengal and Bombay have both raised their official rates by 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand but the enquiry for remittance is very small. The Credit rate remains steady at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight and some bills have been placed to-day at that rate for January and February delivery and at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight for March. The Far Eastern market remains steady to firm, notwithstanding easier silver advices.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper:—

There has not been much doing in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 94 7-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement and close unchanged. The increase in the Presidency Banks' rate to 7 per cent. appears to have already been discounted for the change has, so far, had no adverse effect on the paper market. Calcutta rates opened to-day at 94 3-8 ready and 94 9-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement — ... " 94·8

Bullion:—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1-16 up at 24 1-4 for cash and 24 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 52 5-8. Locally the market has been rather unsettled. The bazar dealers have been selling moderately and the ready rate has fallen from 61 1-2 to 61 ex duty. Forward rates are also weaker and there is some expectation that quotations will go still lower. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	3	0
2nd Settlement	60	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market opened steady at slightly above last evening's closing rates. A moderate business is doing in the bazaar but exporters are almost out of the market for forward delivery. Prices close steady as under.

A moderate business was reported in ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon, the demand again running on high class Oomras, Bengals and Khandeish. Prices were very steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	228 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	198/9	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	198/6	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	187	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188/9	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	178 1/2	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	227	May 09

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 12,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·96	4·96	4·95	4·93
+02	+03	+02	+02

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·94	4·94	4·93	4·84	4·79
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is steady with a moderate demand for ready. Forward delivery is easier as under:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 15 6 B. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is quiet with only a small enquiry.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 7 11 6 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ... " 8 3 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

Prices are steady and there is a fair business passing.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 47 0 0
Mimbara ... ... " 48 6 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 48 4 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 44 0 0

Poppyseed:—

Ready ... — ... Rs. 9 9 0 B.T.
April-May ... — ... Rs. 9 8 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Jan.-Feb. ... ... " 5 14 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Jan.-Feb. ... ... " 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 13 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 42 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,495 C. D
India	72½ C. D.
Indian Specie Bank ...	57 C.D.

Mills:—

Century	337 1-2
David	430
Empress...	320
Manockji Petit	3,260
New Great Eastern	213½
Connaught	245

Miscellaneous:—

Bamankua Manganese ...	5 1-2
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	128
" " Pref.	155
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	347½
Treacher & Co	625

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	108
Ahmedabad-Prantej	577 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

INDIAN CROP RETURNS.

THE Commercial Intelligence Department has issued a report on the area and yield of certain principal crops in India for the various periods from 1893-4 to 1907-8, from which we take the following figures:—

	1893—4	1907—8
RICE	49,525,300 acres;	54,098,500 acres.
	469,119,400 cwt;	387,300,200 cwt.
WHEAT	28,716,735 acres;	22,661,900 acres.
	7,268,982 tons;	6,136,400 tons.
COTTON	15,404,156 acres;	21,074,000 acres.
	3,300,556 bales;	4,479,449 bales.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495cd
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 "	72½cd
Bank of Bengal......	500	500	12 "	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½ "	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..........	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	o-o 14
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter share............	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue..................			300	440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	128
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	347½ 26
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	375
Delhi Flour...........	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2
John Roberts and Co	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining...............	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur Syndicate................	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	24 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited..............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2dis	dis. 7 73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	337½
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,680
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	200	25	245
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	730
Crescent	100	100	...	111½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	430
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		262½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	35	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	140
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	345
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	827½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,260
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	[illegible]	200	Nil.	213½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	73
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta.........	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,400
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi............	500	500	45	xd 1,370
Textile............	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba............	1,000	1,000	30	815
Fort............	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandeish............	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

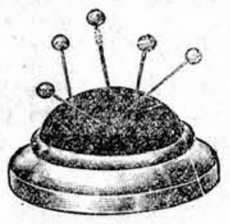
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Cigarette Case R 25.

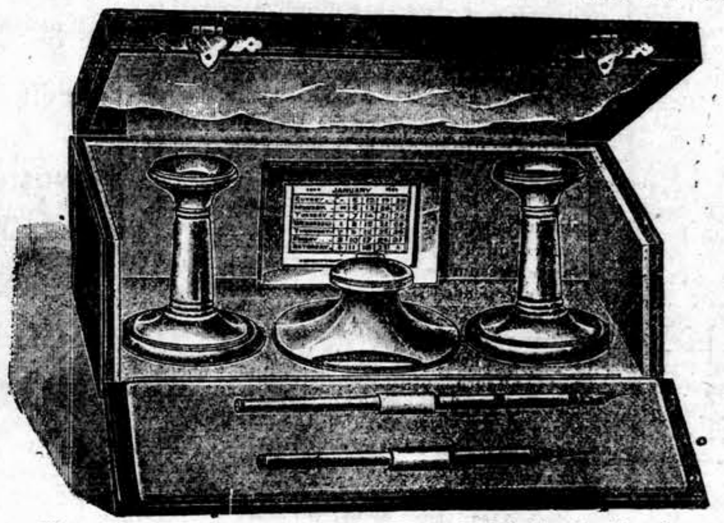
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. **BOMBAY & POONA.**

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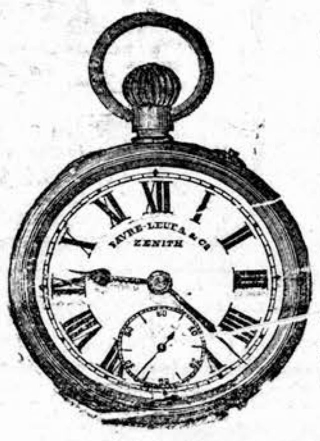
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



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Prices.
18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. " 35 to 60
Nickel........... " 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland, The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Publisher, 16 [illegible] Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents by Dr. De Roos' [illegible]

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd. Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has forty years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH

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Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

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With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. [illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, or [illegible] SOUTHAMPTON [illegible]

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

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Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

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G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

60 YEARS' REPUTATION

To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a *witness of excellency*. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly removes the pain.*

Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child:
This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/1½, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.
A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—
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Pond's EXTRACT

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

OORGAUM, 10TH JAN.—The Sanitary Board theft case is still dragging along, the frequent calls on the Deputy Commissioner's time in connection with famine relief and other works having obliged him to adjourn it frequently and with long intervals between the hearings; but judgment is expected shortly.

The wholesale thefts of poultry which were frequent a little time ago have stopped, to the relief of housewifes.

The rain has left the whole place greener, and has laid the dust pleasantly, but the temperature is much higher than before it fell, and there is every sign of an early hot season.

A bright sun makes the days warm and the evening and mornings have already lost the crispness which usually makes January the coolest month in the year, while a heavy dew, like a hoar frost falls nightly. Coughs and colds, are, however, on the decrease and as yet the weather is pleasant.

Last Monday afternoon saw a crowd of small people in gay and quaint fancy costumes assembled by invitation of Mrs. Giffard, at her house to celebrate, by many amusing and festive doings, the birthday anniversary of her little daughter, Dorothy who, attired as a fairy, received her guests with hearty enthusiasm. To obtain as good a picture of the pretty assemblage as possible, it was decided to have a photograph taken before romps and revels had had a disastrous effect on curls and costumes. So on the tennis court, which with its surroundings lent itself admirably to the purpose, a most successful picture was secured.

What, to young minds, was the business part of the programme having been got rid of, the fun began in the drawing room, where a high "Bran Pie" was found to contain treasures of bewildering beauty and variety. To allow a mental digestion of the charms of these, tea followed, to the dainties of which ample justice was done, while the respective merits of the treasures just secured were discussed by the little tongues fast and furiously. So pleasant was the association of new toys with toothsome dainties that the meal was not a short one, and nothing but a whisper that Father Christmas was awaiting them with further delightful surprises brought it to an end.

In the dining room they found a beautiful Christmas Tree laden with pretty things, and Father Christmas, ably represented by Mr. Weeks, ready to distribute them. To the infant mind this hoary personage, though his gifts are looked forward to, is a somewhat mysterious and awe-inspiring individuality, and it was amusing to watch the mingled sensations on the little faces, surprise and delight at sight of the toy held towards them; relief and a hasty retreat directly was securely grasped.

Bed time had arrived before the Tree was bare of all its pretty hangings, and a delighted and excited crowd of little figures was borne home by mothers and nurses, after having spent a very happy evening. On Wednesday Mrs. Tonquin gave another party for them, which was also thoroughly enjoyed and it seemed a pity that they were not asked to appear again in the fancy dresses in which they had already made such a pretty picture.

The Christmas Trees and Sports at the Mysore and Champion Reef Mines came oft on Friday and Saturday, lasting from 1 p.m. till dark, when dancing commenced, and lasted in the small hours.

Two magnificent trees weighed down with toys and sweets delighted the eyes of the children, while Aunt Saly, cocoanut-shies, merry-go-rounds, and sports of every kind kept all amused. An enormous amount of trouble is taken over these gatherings and no expense sparad to give a thoroughly enjoyable day's out to all the employees and their families, the leading mines spending hundreds of rupees on the functions, and there is no doubt that they are heartily enjoyed and looked forward to for the whole year. Water picnics and dinner parties are still the order of the day, and a rest when it comes will be welcome.

Already the Home-going season is being discussed and one or two are making a start, as leave has to be fitted in with others' holidays, and must be taken when possible. Mr. Cooke, Assistant Superintendent of Champion, leaves for Bombay on Wednesday on a well earned holiday, and the Superintendent, Mr. Henry Giffard, takes his on Mr. Cooke's return.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, Jan. 10.—On Friday afternoon, while some coolies were engaged at the Basavangudi extension of the city in sinking a well, one of the men fell into the pit while excavations were going on and received such severe injuries that he died while being taken to Hospital. At an inquest held yesterday by the City Magistrate a verdict of accidental death was returned.

In connection with the Universal Week of Prayer, a Service was held at St. Mark's Church on Friday evening. The Rev. F. W. Heycock, the Rev. H. Pakenham Walsh, the Rev. R. H. Welchman, and other Ministers co-operated, and several excellent addresses were given and special prayers offered. The congregation was a large one.

Mrs. Besant has arrived in Bangalore, and this morning, before a large assemblage of those interested in the movement, laid the foundation stone of a building which is to be constructed at Chamarajpet to contain the Bangalore, City branch of the Theosophical Society. A number of Indian ladies were present. Mrs. Besant delivers a lecture this evening at Doddanna's Hall and will speak again to-morrow at the Mayo Hall.

The members of the Independent Order of Good Templars held an interesting function at the St. John's Girls' School on Friday evening for the benefit of the members of the juvenile temples in the Station. Mrs. Bloxham, Mrs. Jones and Mr. Williams were instrumental in getting up the entertainment, which consisted of games for the children during the earlier part of the evening and a Christmas Tree later in the evening, from which each of the juvenile templars received a useful present. There was also a short concert. The Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Lowsley were present and lent their encouragement to what proved an extremely enjoyable entertainment.

As I intimated in a note last month, the Government of Mysore have decided on the separation of the High School classes of the Bangalore Central College and the institution of the High School in a building in the Fort, pending the construction of a special building. The change in the location of the High School is not one that meets with the approval of the City public, as the Fort is quite at the wrong end of remote from the populous parts of the City and parents of the pupils regard the change with dissatisfaction owing to this inconvenience. The School in its new location is to open to-morrow. Mr. C. Krishna Rao, B. A., till recently Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Circle, has been appointed Headmaster of the School. Mr. T. R. Venkatasamy Naidu, from the Maharajah's College at Mysore, has been appointed Inspector of Schools in the Bangalore Circle. Meanwhile, the difficulty in regard to the accommodation of the Science department of the Central College remains unsettled. Dr. Coleman, the Mycologist, declines to vacate his Laboratory, and an "impasse" has been reached.

THE BALDWIN SCHOOLS.

These Schools open for work again on the 15th instant. The new Oldham Hall is now completed, except for a few minor works in regard to clearing the compound and the finishing touches to the exterior ornamentation. The interior is ready for occupaiton and offers accommodation for a large number of boys. The building, which is of grey granite throughout, consists of the ground floor, which will contain the dining rooms for all the boarders, and two upper storeys which will afford dormitory accommodation for a very large number of boys. The Richards Hall, the Toussaint Memorial Hall, the Fraser Hall and several other buildings adjoining together with the new Oldham Hall now provide the Baldwin Schools with the amplest accommodation of any educational institution in Bangalore, and I am informed that the school roll when work commences next week will beat all previous records. The new building is perhaps the most commodious in the Station; it certainly is the loftiest building in Bangalore, and baing splendidly situated offers every advantage from a hygienic point of view. The exterior design is strikingly elegant. A handsome clock tower at the centre of the north facade is to contain a clock which will strike the hours and half-hours.

The Bangalore public will be glad to hear that Mr. H. A. Prime and Mr. C. J. Haudin, Municipal Commissioners of the Divisions concerned, have undertaken personally to supervise the upkeep of the Richmond. Town and Coles' Parks, respectively. The Municipality has always budgeted for a yearly expenditure of some Rs. 800 for the up-keep of these places intended for public recreation and practically this sum of money is spent every year. Last year the expenditure under the head "maintenance of Parks and Recreation grounds" amounted to Rs. 724 but in spite of all this expenditure both the Richmond Town and Coles' Parks have been allowed to run to waste. Coles' Park has, for some years now, been allowed to wear a thoroughly neglected appearance and excepting a few of the bigger trees, which lend the place an appearance of beauty, the grounds are little better than a wilderness. The surrounding fences are in a dilapidated condition and the ground is used an a public thoroughfare from all sides; the tennis courts are in ruins and the ground is a network of footpaths. What is worse is that after dark the Park is a rendezvous for small gangs of rowdies who often make things lively till midnight, indulging in all sorts of hooliganism. No ladies care to drive along the road by the Park after 8 o'clock, for fear of being subjected to annoyance. The hope now is that Mr. Haudin, who is a Police veteran, will not only see that the Park is decently maintained as a place of public recreation, but that people will be able to use the grounds without fear of molestation from rowdeis. Mr. H. Vigor, the new B Division Inspector, is, I understand, giving the matter his attention and he is considered just the man to effect a remedy.

The Government of Mysore have authorised the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to grant at their discretion advances of 'potgi' (a special allowance) to Shanbhogs and Patels in the affected tracts. They have also authorised the advance of the cost of earthwork to restored major tanks, which the ryots are bound to do, where, owing to adverse seasonal contitions and other unavoidable causes, the ryots have been unable to do it, or where the work is likely to be useful for purposes of relief.

THE M. E. MISSION.

Bangalore, 9th Jan.—At the afternoon session yesterday Bishop Robinson was in the chair. The Rev. L. H. Rockey and the Rev. A. E. Ogg were taken into the Conference. Mr. Rockey was for some time the Headmaster of the Mission High School at Belgaum, where he tendered efficient service, and a few months ago he was transferred to the teaching staff of the Baldwin High School, where he has been making himself useful. Mr. Ogg came to India a year ago from America, and has ever since been the Agent of the Mission Printing Press in Madras.

The Conference adjourned at 4-15 p.m.

A public Missionary meeting was held at 6-30 p.m. yesterday in the Richmond Town Church, with the Rev. W. D. Schermerhorn, of Hyderabad, in the Chair. After the preliminary singing and prayer, the Rev. W. D. Beal, of Belgaum, gave a short speech on Missionary work among the English speaking people of India. He said that the laity were labouring under a wrong impression that they had nothing to do in the evangelisation of the non-Christian world, which was the work of the Missionaries. The speaker said it was as much the duty of the laity as the Clergy to do all they could to Christianise India. Bishop Oldham always said that India was the heart of Asia. The people of India, Mr. Beal said, were longing for spiritual things, and he therefore exhorted his hearers to do three things if the latter wished their names to be rememberd as the pioneers of veangelistic work. Those things were a habitual prayer for India, willing contribution to the cause of Missions, and last self-deuial, to promete the cause of Christianity.

The next speaker was the Rev. G. Gershom, of Kolar Town. He spoke on the topic of the day among the Missionaries in this country, namely self-support. This gentleman has been the much respected Pastor of the Canarese church at Kolar Town, which has 500 souls. He has all along been receiving his salary from his own Christian people, and has not received a pie from the Missionary Board in America. He said that Missionaries all over the country were discussing this topic with great interest, and he thought that indiginous Christians should not depend on foreign Missionaries for their support. Some Native Christians might not be able to pay cash, but they would willingly pay in kind. To meet with success in this line, Mr. Gershom was of opinion that the leaders of the congregations might raise money from the people. He concluded by saying that Christian parents should teach their children to help the cause of Missions in their own country or in their own village.

The Rev. A. H. Baker followed with a speech on Education, and pleaded very strongly that every effort should be made by Missionaries and the members of the Christian congregations to impart at least a primary education to poor village Christians This education would enable them to read the Scriptres, and be good citizenus. Generally the children of the poor classes would not come to schools, but would rather go anywhere to earn a few annas to buy food. In order to induce them to go to the schools, Mr. Baker suggested that some presents of a few pies, be given on condition they read well and attend school regularly.

The Rev. C. Parker, of Vikrabad, gave a graphic account of his peculiar method of visiting the Hindu villages and preaching the gosped to the people He mentioned a few well-known men who had recently become Christians.

The Rev. N. Desai was the last speaker. He belongs to a highly respectable Hindu family at Belgaum, and is a landed proprietor. He gave an account of his evangelistic work, especially during Hindu festivals at Sholapur. His work has been productive of much good, as is evidenced by the fact that several headmen of villages have become Christians. Missionaries like Mr. S. P. Jacobs and the Rev. C. B. Ward and others have worked in and around Sholapur, and now there is an Indian Christian community there amounting to 1,000 people. The meeting terminated at 8 p.m. with the Benediction.

THE CONFERENCE SESSION.

The Conference assembled this morning at 9 o'clock. The Prayer meeting conducted by the Bishop, an hour before the regular session commenced, was attended by many. The Bishop's topic was "Faith," and this he illustrated by various anecdotes.

The Rev. P. V. Roberts read the Minutes of yester day's afternoon session, which were approved.

All the members of the Conference and the ladies connected with the Ladies' Conference were present.

The Rev. A. E. Ogg, owing to press of work, has left for Madras. The Bishop suggested the appointment of a Commission of five members of this Conference to meet the Commission of the Central Province Conference. which will be held in a few weeks to adjust the boundaries of the Godavery Conference, which lies between.

The Rev. C. B. Ward, who was the Superintendent of the Godavery District, died last month, and the idea now is to divide that District, and join one-half of it to the Central Province Conference and the other half to the South India Conference. This suggestion was carried "nem con."

The Rev. C. Scharer, of Belgaum, and the Rev. J. J. Kingham, of Madras, having completed their third year's course of study, and having been recommended by their respective Superintendents, were advanced to the studies of the fourth year.

The Rev. W. D. Beal of Belgaum, was continued in the studies of the fourth year, and the Rev. D. P. Hotton in the studies of the first year. The Rev. Ellis Roberts, after having worked for many years in connection with this denomination, was put on the superannuated list, aud at this Conference his relationship was continued in the same capacity. The Doxology was sang and the Conference adjourned at 10-45.

The members of the Standing Committees were very busy all the afternoon with various business, which has to be completed by Monday, the 11th.

TELLICHERRY.

Tellicherry 11th Jan.—A grouping of teachers from the various schools of North Malabar was held from the 6th to the 9th instant in the Brennen College hall under the presidency of Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle. Over fifty teachers were present.

Mr. Braithwaite delivered an instructive lecture on the methods of teaching English and gave model lessons to illustrate the methods he advocated. In the course of his lecture he remarked that recitation must be had recourse to from the earlist classes, and prose as well as poetry should be learnt by heart. In teaching dictation, it would be very useful to use the words and phrases taught in the reading lessons, Reading lessons should be taken as conversation lessons, and reading and writing lessons should be distinct from one another, and running parallel, and must be made to converge gradually. In teaching the English alphabet, the names of the letters should not be taught first; only the sounds should be taught, and the names might follow afterwards. A good pupil should, according to Mr. Braithwaite's method, be able to read any English book whatever, after reaching the First Form. He recommended that the direct method be used in teaching English up to the Third Form, and teachers should keep a record of every day's work to know how the pupils had progressed from day to day. Headmasters must insist on their assistants keeping notes of lessons, which need not, however, be very elaborate. The following were the devices for a reading lesson:—"Use drawings both by the pupils and teachers. Turn a lesson already read into questions and answers, (1) with open books and (2) with closed books. Give boys a few minutes silent reading; then ask for a synopsis. Dramatise profusely. Bring the Library into requisition."

In teaching composition, the earliest method must be by means of conversation; oral composition must precede written. Pupils must learn to think in English. Composition must be connected with reading and conversation lessons. The Inspector gave the following suggestions for composition:—(1) The first stage must be writing of simple sentences used in conversation lessons. (2) Later on, a sentence may be given and boys may be made to find out different ways of expressing it. In teaching stories, the story most first be read out to the pupils in full; the next stage must be giving a synopsis and later on only headings. The method might be varied by giving the story in the Vernacular; the pupils might then be asked to give a synopsis in English. Or the pupils might be asked to give a description of a picture or a summary of a drama. Two principles must be borne in mind in teaching composition, viz., "short words are better than long" and "as few words as possible."

Mr. Braithwaite next gave the following hints with regard to correcting composition exercises. The teacher should not write out the correct forms, etc., in the pupils' exercise books. Only the wrong words should be marked and the pupils should be made to correct them for themselves. The glaring mistakes common to the whole class should be put on the blackboard.

The Inspector recommended the inductive method in teaching Grammar. Pupils must build up their own grammar from the reading lessons, and must keep notebooks to note the inductions they make. No text-books on grammar should be used. He suggested that every school should have in its library the following authors, on the direct method of teaching English and Inductive Grammar:—Jespersen, Bahlsen Yates and Rajagopalachari, Nelson Fraser, Rippman, Salmon and Oakley.

In drawing attention to the Madras Educational Rules, article 68, Mr. Braithwaite remarked that History and Geography must be taught in the vernacular up to the Third Form. The chief thing to be aimed at was to get the pupils to understand what they were taught. The teaching of these two subjects should be oral, without the use of text-book and the pupils must be made to write out essays in the vernacular daily on the lesson taught. Map-drawing must begin from the very commencement, even from the lowest standard, and clay modelling should be freely encouraged.

On Friday night, Mr. Braithwaite gave a lantern lecture on the British Colonies. There was also a gramaphone entertainment to add to the enjoyment of the teachers.

During the Conference, model lessons were also given by the Assistant and Sub-Assistant from the B. G. M. College, Calicut, on Geography and Arithmetic. Elaborate syllabuses and suggestions were prepared by the Inspector and his staff and cyclostyled and distributed to the teachers.

In thanking Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. H. Knoblock, Manager of the Christian High School, Nettur, expressed a hope that such meetings would be held annually and thus be the means of drawing teachers together in common fellowship, and of improving the quality of the work they turned out.

AHMEDABAD.

Ahmedabad, January 13.—Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of "A. S. F. I." Colonel Foreman and his Chief Secretary, Worshipful Brother Wise, paid an official visit to Lodge Salem here. They arrived by mail on Monday, the 11th instant, and put up as the guests of Right Worshipful Brother B. F. Vakil, the popular and senior Passed Master of the above Lodge, who had invited the prominent masons of this Lodge to meet them at lunch. The Lodge was visited by these two distinguished Brethren at about 5-30. After the ceremonies were over the most Worshipful the Grand Master performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling a very fine oil-painting of Right Worshipful Brother Byramji Framji Vakil in the newly built banquet-hall, and before doing so, spoke in high terms of Brother Byramji for the valuable services he has rendered to, and generosity he has shown towards, Lodge Salem from time to time. The picture was opened amidst well-deserved applause of the Brethren-present. The Brethren of the lodge treated the distinguished Brethern to a banquet. After which they left by mail the same night for Bombay.

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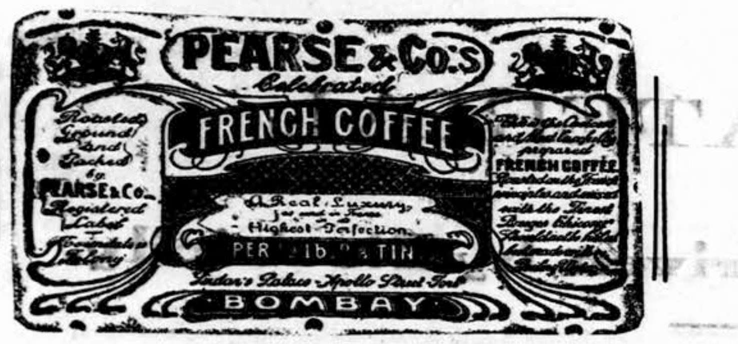

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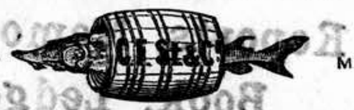

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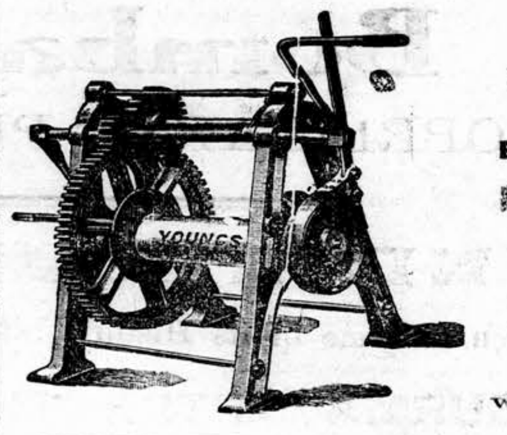

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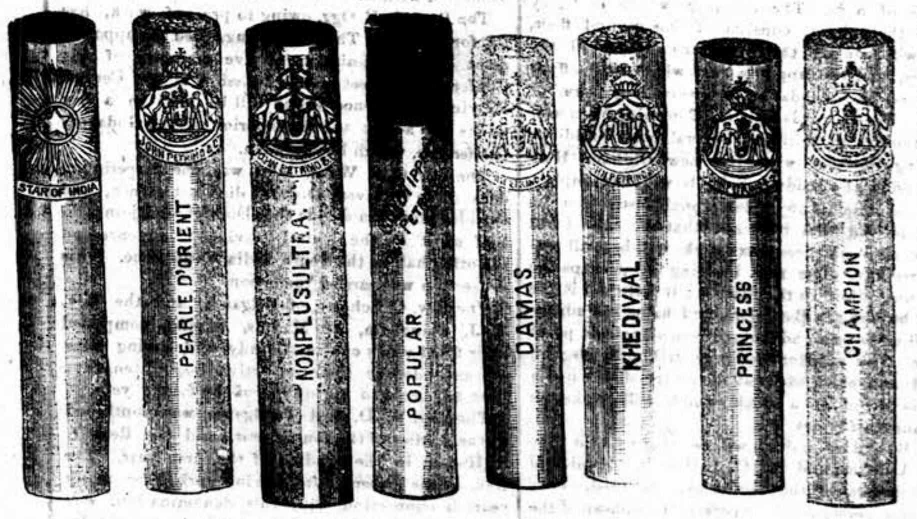

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